

THE
NORWEGIAN ACCOUNT
OF
HACO'S EXPEDITION

K against
SCOTLAND;

A. D. MCCLXIII.

now first published, in the original Islandic, from the

FLATEYAN and FRISIAN MSS.

with a literal English version and notes.

By

[The Rev. JAMES JOHNSTONE A. M. Chaplain to

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY at the Court of

DENMARK.

Printed for the Author 1782.



TO
ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

ESQ^{RE}.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

FOR

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE;

This fragment of ancient Scottish history,

containing several anecdotes

OF HIS

ANCESTORS

THE

LORDS OF THE HEBRIDES,

IS

INSCRIBED.



PREFACE.

The editor, from some particular advantages he enjoyed, was encouraged to collect such inedited fragments as might elucidate antient history. He, lately, published "Anecdotes of Olave the Black, king of Man; and now lays before the learned the Norwegian account of Haco's celebrated expedition against Scotland.

It was the editor's intention to have given a succinct detail of the descents made by the northern nations upon the British isles, but an encrease of materials induced him to reserve that subject for a future work. At present, therefore, he thinks 'it sufficient to premise that the Æbudæ were, long, the cause of much dispute between various kingdoms. They seemed naturally connected with Scotland; but the superior navies of Lochlin rendered them liable to impressions from that quarter.

The situation of the Kings of the Isles was peculiarly delicate; for, though their territories were extensive, yet they were by no means a match for the neighbouring states. On this account, allegiance was extorted from them by different Sovereigns. The Hebridian Princes considered this involuntary homage, as, at least, implying protection: and, when that was not afforded, they thought themselves justified in forming new connexions more conducive to their safety.

The Alexanders of Scotland having united Galloway, then a powerful maritime state, to their dominions, began to think of measures for obtaining a permanent possession of the Hebrides by expelling the Nowegians. The preparatory steps they took were first to secure the Somerled family, and next to gain over the insular chieftains. Haco was no less earnest to attach every person of consequence to his party. He gave his daughter in marriage to Harald King of Man; and, on different occasions, entertained at his court King John, Gilchrist, Dugall the son of Rudri, Magnus Earl of Orkney, Simon bishop of the Sudoreys, and the abbot of Icolmkil.

All this, however, did not effectually conciliate the Somerlidian tribe. The Norwegian Monarch, disappointed in his negotiations, had recourse to the sword, and sailed with a fleet, which both the Sturlunga-saga, and the Flateyan annals represent as the most formidable that ever left the ports of Norway.

It would be improper for the editor to draw any comparison between the Scottish, and Norwegian narratives; he, therefore, leaves it to the discernment of the reader to fix what medium he thinks reasonable.

The Flateyan and Frisian are the principal mss, now extant, that contain the life of Haco the aged. The first belongs to the library of His Danish Majesty, the latter is deposited in the Magnæan collection. Of them the editor obtained copies; and by the help of the one was enabled, reciprocally, to supply the imperfections of the other. He has since examined the originals themselves, and begs leave to correct some errors of transcribers. In page 8. for Kiarnaborg the Fl. Ms. has Kianaborg; 46. Asleifarvic Hals-eyiar-vic; and after "bunir" follows. Magnus Jarl var oc after i. e. Earl Magnus, however,

staid behind. 92. nær fimtan hundrot, nær V. hundrot; 108. Melanzeiar Melaseyiar — enn herinn, en allr herinn. In page 16. the Fr. Ms. has Makamals, & the Fl. Machamals; in pages 14 and 98, they both agree in reading Missel, and Perus or Pherus.

The Fr. Ms. relates the following anecdote of Missel, at the coronation of Prince Magnus A. D. 1261. Um messuna stóð Missel riddari uppi a Korinom oc undradiz miök atferð vigslunnar, þvíat þat er ecki sidr at korona Konung í Skotlandi. Oc þá er Magnus Konongr var klæddr, oc Hacon Konongr oc Erkibiskop lögdo um han vigslu sverdit, mælti hinn Skotzki riddari, "þát var mer sagt, at her væri ecki riddarar dubbadir í þesso landi; enn ek sá öngan riddara iafn-tigugliga dubbadan þar sem X hinir agætostu höfðingiar leggja um han vigslu sverdit i. e. During Mass Missel the Knight stood up in the middle of the Choir, and wondered greatly at some ceremonies, unusual at the coronation of Scottish Kings. And when King Magnus was robed, and King Haco and the Archbishop touched him with the sword of state, the Scottish knight said." It was told me, that there were no knights dubbed in this land;

but I never beheld any knight created with so much solemnity, as him whom ten (f. two) noble lords have now invested with the Sword.

The conjectures, in my note on page 77. are confirmed by the following passage in the Fl. Ms. þa komo þeir vestan um haf Jon Dugadar son *) oc Dugall sun Rudra, oc stundodo bádir til þess at Hákon Konongr skyllði gefa þeim Konongs nafn yfir hin neyrdra lut Sudreyia. Voro þeir med Konongi um sumarit i. e. Then came there from the western seas John the son of Duncan, and Dugall the son of Rudra; and both of them solicited that King Haco would give them the title of King over the northern part of the Sudoreys. They were with the King all summer.

As the pamphlet, lately published by the editor, entitled "Anecdotes of Olave the Black" may, perhaps, never be reprinted, the Reader will excuse this insertion of a few emendations supplied from the Fr. Ms.

Page 4. for þeir sem voro Sumarlida ættar, it has "þeir sem of Somerlida voro commir" i. e. they who were

*) Johannes filius Dugaldi. Chron. Mannia.

descended of Somerled. 6. After "vestr um haf, add
 "þessir voro skipstjórnarmenn, *Sigurdr Sepill, Sigurdr
 Smidr, Páll Balkasun*; enn af konungs hendi var *Thor-
 modr Þingskaun, Sigurdr Sygna Kiúka, Olver Illt-eitt,
 Sueinungr Suarti, Páll Gás*. i. e. *The captains were
 Sigurd Sepill, Sigurd Smith, and Pal Balkason; but
 the King's officers were Thormod Thingskaun, Sigurd
 Sygna Kiuka, Olver Illteit, Sueinung the black, and
 Páll Gás*. 8. *Manarinnom, Normonnom*. 10. *Ungison
 Pals, Balka sun Unga*. 22. After norðr í eyiar, add
 "Oc er þeir komu í *Liodhas* var þar fyrir *Thormodr
 Thorkelson*. þeir ellto han or eyionom; oc drápo of
 hanom nockora men; oc tóko aull-faung hans, oc kono
 hans. Sigldo sua norðr til *Orkneyia*, enn *Pall Balkason*
 var efter í *Sudreyiom*: oc fell hann nockorom vikom
 sidarr fyrir *Gudraudi Surta syni Ragnvalds Konungs*.
 i. e. *And when they came to Lewes Thormod Thorkel-
 son was there before them. They drove him from the
 isles; and killed some of his men; and took all his sub-
 stance, and his wife; Then they sailed for the Orkneys.
 Paul Balka-son, however, remained in the Sudoreys; and,
 some weeks after, he fell in battle against Godred Don*

the son of King Reginald. This last paragraph seems to support my conjecture that Paul Balkason was the same person with Pol Boke Vicecomes de Sky, who, according to the Chronicle of Man, put out the eyes of Godred Don, at Icolmkill.

Antiquarians may be desirous of knowing something of the Mss. from which this work hath been taken, therefore, it was judged not improper to subjoin the following account of them. The Frisian Ms. is a vellum quarto of the largest size, in a beautiful hand, and the character resembles that which prevailed in the end of the 13 century. The book of Flatey is a very large vellum volume in folio, and appears to have been compiled in the 14. age. It contains a collection of poems; excerpts from Adam Bremensis; a dissertation on the first inhabitants of Norway; the life of Eric the Traveller; of Olave Trygvason; of St. Olave; of the earls of Orkney; of Suerir; of Haco the aged; of his son Magnus; of Magnus the good; of Harald the imperious; of Einar Sockason of Greenland; and of Ölver the mischievous; it contains also a general chronology down to A. D.

1394 the year in which the *Ms.* was completed. The work, from the life of Eric the traveller to the end of St. Olave's history, inclusive, was written by John Thordrson the priest; the rest by Magnus Thorvaldson also a clergyman.

The initial letters, in some places, are ornamented with historical miniature paintings. In page 35, there is a representation of the birth of Trygvason; and, at the bottom of the leaf, there is a unicorn and a lion. 217. An archer shooting. 272. Orme Storolfson carrying off a hay-cock. 295. Haldan the Black beheading the Norwegian princes; one of them is represented on his knees, dressed in a red cap, a short doublet, and in red trousers reaching down to the middle of his legs. 310. Three men armed with swords, and battle axes, dispatching St. Olave at Sticklestad; at the bottom of the page a man killing a boar, and another fighting with a mermaid. 650. Haco creating Sculi a Duke. Sculi is drawn with a garland, or coronet, and receiving a sword, together with a book by which he is to swear. Most of the figures, in these paintings, are depicted in

armour or mail; their helmets are sometimes conical, sometimes like a broad-brimmed hat; their defensive armour is generally a round target, and a two-handed sword. This venerable volume, the noblest treasure of northern literature now existing, tho' wrote in a very small character, and much abbreviated, consists of 960 columns two to every page.



The Reader will be pleased to make the following emendations. In page 11. for something read somewhat. 32. epter fyrer Fl. Ms. 33. going went. 35. goddesses goddesses. 55. yelded yielded. 109. strandedt stranded. 117. continent main-land. 129 Silver plate ungilt plate — standard silver plain silver. 140 Kriskirkirkio Kristskirkio. In the notes. On page 8. for ommonly read commonly. 47. callach cailleach.

NOR

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION
AGAINST
SCOTLAND.
A. D.
MCCLXIII.



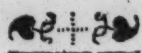
I þan tíma er HÆCON Konongr
red fyrer NOREGI, var ALEXAN-
DER Konongr í SKOTLANDI sun WIL-
HIALMS SKOTA Konongs. Hann var
höfdingi mikill, ok miök ágiarn til
þessa heims metorda. Hann sendi, tva
Biskupa vestan um haf af SKOTLANDI til
HAKONAR Konongs. Í fyrsto villdo
þeir forvitnaz, ef HÆCON Konongr
villdi gefa upp ríki þat í SUDREYIOM,
er þeir köllodo at MAGNUS Konongr
BERFÆTTR hefði sókt med úiafnadi
af MELKOLFI SKOTA Konongi frænda
hans. Konongr svaradi sva, at þeir
MAGNUS



At the time that King HACO ruled over NORWAY, ALEXANDER, the son of WILLIAM King of SCOTLAND, was then King of SCOTLAND. He was a great Prince, and very ambitious of this world's praise. He sent, from SCOTLAND in the Western sea, two Bishops to King HACO. At first they begged to know if King HACO would give up those territories in the HEBRIDES, which King MAGNUS BARE-FOOT had unjustly wrested from MALCOLM Predecessor to the SCOTTISH King. The King said that MAGNUS

MAGNUS Konongr hefði samit með
fer, hvat ríki NORDMENN skyldu hafa
í SKOTLANDI, ok svo eyiom þeim er
þar lágo næst. Enn ekki valld sagði
hann SKOTA Konong hafa þann tíma
í SUDREYIOM er MAGNUS Konongr
vann þær af GODREYDI Konongi; ok
kalladiz MAGNUS Konongr þó gánga
efter sínum erfdalöndom. Þá sögðu
sendimenn, at SKOTA Konongr villdi
kaupa allar SUDREYAR at HAKONI Ko-
nongi, ok báðu hann meta við brendu
silfri. Konongr sagði, at hann vissi
ser enga bráða naudsýn til silfors,
at hann þyrfti at selja erfdalaund sín.
Foro sendimenn við þat brott. Ger-
diz af þessu nockot fundrþycki með
Konongonom. Enn leitadi SKOTA
Konongr þessa máls oft, ok gerdi
þar um margar ordsendingar, ok
fengu

had settled with MALCOLM, what districts the NORWEGIANS should have in SCOTLAND, or in the ISLANDS which lay near it. He affirmed, however, that the King of SCOTLAND had no sovereignty in the HEBRIDES at the time when King MAGNUS won them from King GODRED; and also that King MAGNUS only asserted his Birth-right. The commissioners then said, that the King of SCOTLAND was willing to purchase all the HEBRIDES from King HACO, and entreated him to value them in fine silver. The King replied, he knew no such urgent want of money as would oblige him to sell his inheritance. With that answer the messengers departed. From this cause some misunderstanding arose between the Kings. The SCOTTISH Monarch, however, frequently renewed the negociation, and sent many



fengo SKOTAR engan annan orskord
en þann nú er sagdr.

MCCXLIX.

ALEXANDER SKOTA Konongr
ágyrntiz miög ríki í SUDREYIOM.
Hann fendi iafnan til NOREGS at fara
þær við lausa fe, ok svo hafði hann enn
gert þetta sumar. Enn með því hann
feck egi keypt löndin við lausa fe af
HACONI Konongi, hafði hann annat ráð
með höndum þat er egi var kononglikt.
Hann dró her saman um allt SKOTLAND,
ok bió ferd sína út í SUDREYIAR, ok
ætladi at vinna löndin under sik.
Hann gerdi þat bert sínom mön-
nom, at hann ætladi egi at letta
fyrr enn hann hefði sett merki sitt
austr um ÞURSA-SKER, ok under sik
brotit

proposals; but the SCOTS received no other explanation than what is here related.

MCCXLIX.

ALEXANDER King of SCOTLAND, wished much for possession of the HEBRIDES. He had often sent to NORWAY to redeem them with money, and he did so this summer. But when he could not purchase those territories of King HACO, he took other measures in hand, which were not princely. Collecting forces throughout all SCOTLAND, he prepared for a voyage to the HEBRIDES, and determined to subdue those islands under his dominion. He made it manifest before his subjects, that he would not desist till he had set his standard east on the cliffs of THURSO, and had reduced

A 4

under

brotit alt Noregs Konongs ríki, þat
er hann átti fyrer vestan SOLUNDAR-
HAF.

ALEXANDER Konongr gerdi ord
JONI Konongi at hann villdi finna hann.
Ok villdi JON Konongr egi fyrr finna
SKOTA Konong, enn fiórer Jar-
lar af SKOTLANDI felldo honom trú-
fína, at hann skyldi fara i gripom,
hvert sem þeim semdi edr egi. Enn
er þeir fundoz Konongarner, beid-
diz SKOTA Konongr at JON Konongr
skyldi uppgefa KIARNABORG í hans
valld, og þríá kastala adra er hann
hellt af HAKONI Konongi; ok því
ríki er HAKON Konongr hafdi ski-
pat honom. Enn SKOTA Konongr
qvaz vilia fá honom miklu meira
ríki í SKOTLANDI, ok þar med sitt
traust ok vinátto, ef JON Konongr
villdi snúaz til hans med fullom trúnadi.

Þessa

under himself all the provinces which the NORWEGIAN Monarch possessed to the westward of the GERMAN ocean.

King ALEXANDER sent word to JOHN King of the isles that he wished to see him. But King JOHN would not meet the SCOTTISH King till four Earls of SCOTLAND had pledged their honour, that he should return in safety, whether any agreement was made or not. When the Kings met, the SCOTTISH Monarch besought King JOHN, that he would give up KIAMBURGH into his power, and three other Castles which he held of King HACO; as also the other lands which King HACO had conferred upon him. The SCOTTISH King added, that, if he would join him in good earnest, he would reward him with many greater estates in SCOTLAND, together with his confidence and favour.

Þessa eggiodo allir JON Konong frændor hans ok vinir. Enn honom fór vel ok einardliga; ok qvaz egi vilia riúfa eida sína vid HAÇON Konong. Fór JON Konongr vid þetta í brott, ok nam egi fyrr stadar enn hann kom alt norðr í LIÓÐHUS.

Þá er ALEXANDER Konongr lá í KIARAREYIAR fundi, dreymdi hann draum at honom þótti koma at fer þrír menn. Þótti honom einn vera med konongligu skródi, sá madr var miög úhyrligr, riódr í andliti, helldr digr, ok medalmadr í vexti. Annar fyndiz honom grannvaxinn, dreingeligr, ok allra manna tígugligaztr, ok velbuinn. Hinn þrídi var myclo þeirra stærstr ok úfryngligaztr, sá var miög framsnodin. Þessi varp

All King JOHN's Relations and Friends pressed him to assent. But he behaved well, and uprightly; and declared that he would not break his oath to King HACO. On this King JOHN went away, and stopped not at any place till he came quite north to LEWES.

King ALEXANDER, then lying in KIARAREY-SOUND, dreamed a dream, and thought three men came to him. He thought one of them was in royal robes, but very stern, ruddy in countenance, something thick, and of middling size. Another seemed of a slender make, but active, and of all men the most engaging, and majestic. The third again, was of very great stature, but his features were distorted, and of all the rest he was the most unsightly. They addressed their

varp ordum á Konongin, ok spurdi, huart hann ætladi at heria í SUDREY-
IAR. ALEXANDER þóttiz svara at hann ætladi vissliga under sig at leggja eyiarnar. Draum madriðnað bad hann aftr snúa; ok qvad honum ekki annat hlyða skyldi. Konongr sagði draumin; ok fylsto flestir at hann skyldi aftr snúa. Enn hann villdi þat egi; litlu síðarr tók hann fótt, ok andadiz. RUFU SKOTAR þá leidang-
orin, ok flutto lík hans uppá SKOT-
LAND. SUDREYINGAR segia at Konong-
inum hafi þessir menn synst í svefni, hinn heilagi OLAFR Konongr or NO-
REGI, ok hinn heilagi MAGNUS Jarl or ORKNEYIOM, ok hinn helgi KO-
LUMBA.

SKOTAR tóko til Konongs ALE-
XANDRUM sun ALEXANDERS. Hann
fek

their speech to the King, and enquired whether he meant to invade the HEBRIDES. ALEXANDER thought he answered that he certainly proposed to subje^t the islands. The Genius of the vision bade him go back; and told him no other measure would turn out to his advantage. The King related his dream; and many advised him to return. But the King would not; and a little after he was seized with a disorder, and died. The SCOTTISH army then broke up; and they removed the King's body to SCOTLAND. The HEBRIDIANs say that the men whom the King saw in his sleep were St. OLAVE King of NORWAY, St. MAGNUS Earl of ORKNEY, and St. COLUMBA.

*The SCOTCH took for their King ALEXANDER the son of King ALEXANDER.
He*

feK síðan dottor HEINRIKS Konongs af ENGLANDI, ok gerdiz mikill höfþingi.

MCCLXI.

Um sumarit komo vestann af SKOTLANDI sendimenn ALEXANDERS SKOTA Konongs, Erkidiakn einn, ok riddari er MISSEL het. Þeir foro meirr med fagoryrdom enn trúnaði, at því er Konongi virdtiz. Þeir foro svo í brott, at engi vissi fyrr en þeir höfdo undit segl sitt. Þá sendi Konongr BRINOLF JONS sun efter þeim; ok hafði hann þá aftr med fer. Sagði Konongr at þeir fkylldo vera í NOREGI um vetrinn, fyrer þat er þeir villdo fara orlofslaust, framar enn adrir sendimenn.

MCC-

He afterwards married the daughter of HENRY King of ENGLAND, and became a great prince.

MCCLXI.

In summer there came, from SCOTLAND in the west, an Archdeacon, and a knight called MISSEL, as Envoys from ALEXANDER King of SCOTLAND. They shewed more fair language than truth, as seemed to King HACO. They set out so abruptly on their return, that none wist till they were under sail. The King dispatched BRINIOLF JOHNSON in pursuit, and he detained them with him. The King declared that they should remain that winter in NORWAY, because they had gone away without taking leave, contrary to what other Envoys did.

MCC.

MCCLXII.

Um sumarit kom bref vestan um haf af SUDREYIOM frá Konongonom. Kærdo theiir miög um þan úfrid er Jarlin af Ros, ok KIARNAKR fon MAKAMALS, ok adrir SKOTAR höfdo gert í SUDREYIOM þá er þeir forð út í SKID. Brendo bæi ok kirkior, enn drápo mikin fiölþa karla ok kvenna. Ok sva sögdo þeir at SKOTAR höfdo tekit smá börnin, ok lögdo á spiótzodda, ok skóko til þess er þau rendo at höndom þeim ofan, ok köstodo þeim sva daudom affram. Sögdo ok at SKOTA Konongr ætladi at leggja under fik allar SUDREYIAR, ef honom ynniz lif til.

Enn

MCCLXII.

In summer there came letters from the Kings of the HEBRIDES in the Western seas. They complain'd much of the hostilities which the Earl of ROSS, KIARNACH, the son of MAC-CAMAL, and other SCOTS committed in the HEBRIDES when they went out to SKY — They burned villages, and churches, and they killed great numbers both of men and women. They affirmed, that the SCOTCH had even taken the small children and raising them on the points of their spears shook them till they fell down to their hands, when they threw them away lifeless on the ground. They said also, that the SCOTTISH King purposed to subdue all the HEBRIDES, if life was granted him.

B

When

Enn er þessi tíðindi fretti HACOŃ Konongr feck honom mikillrar áhyggio, ok bar þetta mál fyrir ráð sitt. Enn hvat sem hverr lagdi til, lét HACOŃ Konongr gera útboda bref um vetrin epter Jól of allan NOREG, ok baud út leidangri, bæde at lidi ok viftom sva sem honom þótti landit mesto mega afla. Hann stefndi þeim öllum til mótz við sig snemma um vārit í BIÖRGYN.

MCCLXIII.

HACOŃ Kónongr fór or NIDAROSI nær midri fösto hit efra út til ORKADALS, ok sva auſtr um fiall hit efra til VIKOR, ok sva auſtr til ELFAR til mótz við BIRGIR Jarl, eſter því sem ord höfdo milli fārit þeirra

When King HACO heard these tidings they gave him much uneasiness, and he laid the case before his council. Whatever objections were made, the resolution was then taken, that King HACO should in winter, about Christmas, issue an edict thro' all NORWAY, and order out both what troops and provisions he thought his dominions cou'd possibly supply for an expedition. He commanded all his forces to meet him at BERGEN, about the beginning of spring.

MCCLXIII.

Near the middle of Lent King HACO travelled from DRONTHEIM to ORKADAL, thence east through the mountains to BAHUS, and so eastwards to ELFAK to see Earl BIRGER, according to an appointment that they should meet

B 2

at

þeirra, at þeir skyldo finnaz í LIODHUS-
UM í Pálka viko. Ok er HAKON Kon-
ongr kom til LIODHUSA, var Jarl i
brotto, for Konongr þá í VIKINA
nordr.

HACON Konongr kom Krossmessa
dag i BIÖRGYN. Hann dvaldiz þar
um varit, ok helt sem skiótligaz á
búnadi sínom. Þá er MAGNUS Kon-
ongr hafdi gert ráð fyrer útbodom
ok skipa búnadi i RYGIAFYLKI þá fór
hann til mótz vid HACON Konong.
Efter þat safnadiz þar mikit lid til
bæiarens bædi lendirmenn ok fýslo-
menn, flestir handgengnir menn, ok
mikill fiölldi leidángors manna.

Sídan átti HACON Konongr
almenniligt þing í BIÖRGYN á BÖCKOM
uppi.

at LIODHUS in Easter week. But when King HACO came to LIODHUS the Earl was already gone away, and so the King returned north to BAHUS.

King HACO arrived at BERGEN on the day of the invention of the Cross. He remained there during the spring, and proceeded in his preparations with great diligence. Prince MAGNUS, having given the necessary Directions thro' RYGIAFULKE concerning the expedition and the equipment of the fleet, went to join King HACO. After that, a great number of Barons, and officers, and vassals, and a vast many soldiers flocked in daily to the Capital.

King HACO held a general council near BERGEN at BACKA. There the

uppi. Kom þar saman allmikill her. Lyfti Kónongr þá yfer ferd sinni, at hann ætlar at hallda vestr um haf her þeim til SKOTLANDS at hefna þes hernadar er SKOTAR höfdo gert á ríki hans. MAGNUS Konongr baud at fara þessa ferd fyrir hann, enn HAKON Konongr væri eftir. Hann þackadi honum þat mörgom fögrom ordom; enn sagdi þó þar sem hann var ellri, ok hafði lengr haft fretter af vestrLöndom, ok villdi hann því þessa ferd fara. Enn hann feck öll landráð MAGNUSI Konongi. A þessu þingi skipadi hann mörgom lutom þeim sem landino heyrdi; hann gaf ok upp bændom, at engar fæker skyldo sýslomenn fækia, meðan hann væri í brotto, utan þær fæker sem stærstar veri.

Til

numerous host was assembled together. The King then declared, concerning the expedition, that this whole army was intended against SCOTLAND in the western seas, and to revenge the inroads which the SCOTCH had made into his dominions. Prince MAGNUS begged to command this expedition instead of King HACO, who should remain at Home. He thanked him in many courteous words; but he observed, that he himself was older, and had longer acquaintance with the western lands, and that, therefore, he himself would go this voyage. He, however, gave Prince MAGNUS full power to rule the Nation in his absence. At this Council he settled many regulations respecting the internal government of the Country; and he granted to the yeomanry, that, while he was away, no Sheriff should decide on any cause, unless such cause was of the greatest necessity.

Til þessarar ferðar hafði HAKON Konongr skip þat it mikla er hann hafði gera látit í BIÖRGYN. Þat var gert af eyk einni, flárum ok tuttogo. Þat var með ágiætom dreka haufdom öllum gulllögdom ok fva svíarnir. Mörg hafði hann önnor skip ok velbúin.

Um varit hafði HACON Konongr sent vestr til OKKNEYIA JON LANGALIFAR son ok HENRIK SKOT, eptir leid-fögo-mönnom til HIALLT-LANDZ. Þeir JON fóro til SUDOR-EYIA, ok fögdo DUGGAL Konongi at hersins var austan von. Enn þat ord lek á at SKOTAR mundo heria á eyiarnar um sumarit. Enn DUGGALL Konongr laust því upp at austann veri af NOREGI fyrir tigr skipa

During this voyage King HACO had that great vessel which he had caused to be constructed at BERGEN. It was built entirely of oak, and contained twenty seven banks of oars. It was ornamented with heads and necks of dragons beautifully over-laid with Gold. He had also many other well - appointed ships.

In the spring King HACO sent JOHN-LANGLIFE-son and HENRY SCOT west to the ORKNEYS, to procure pilots for SHETLAND. From thence JOHN sailed to the HEBRIDES, and told King DUGAL that he might expect an army from the East. It had been rumoured that the SCOTS would plunder in the islands that summer. King DUGAL, therefore, spread abroad a report that forty ships were coming from NORWAY. And

B 5

by

skipa von. Ok heftuz SKOTAR vid þat.

Nockoro ádr enn Konongr var búinn fendi hann átta skip vestor fyrer. Þessir voro þar formenn, RÖGNVALLDR URKA, ERLINGR IFARSSON, ANDRES NIKOLASSON, HALLVARDR RAUÞR. Þeir lágo um ríd út vid haf ok byriadi egi.

Þá er HACON Konongr hafdi búit skip sitt, lagdi hann brott or bænom út til EIDZVAGS med allan herin; ok fór síðan inn til bæiar ok dvaldiz þar nokorar nætor ok fór síðan út í HERDLOVER. Kom þar saman allr herinn, bædi nordan or landi ok sunnan, sem segir í HRAFNSMALOM er STURLA qvad.

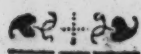
Sottq

by this means he prevented the SCOTCH from making a descent.

Some time before the King himself was ready he sent eight ships to the westward. The Captains of these were RONALD URKA, ERLING IVARSON, ANDREW NICOLSON, and HALVARD RED. They continued some days out in the road as the wind did not favour them.

When the King had prepared his ship he removed all his army from the capital to EIDSVAGS; afterwards he himself returned to the city where he remained some nights, and then set out for HERLOVER. Here all the troops both from the Northern and Southern districts assembled, as is described in the RAVENS-ODE, which STURLA sung.

From



I.

Sotto sókn - huatar
 Sueiter há - leitan
 Geira glym-stæri
 Glyggs or Finn - bygdom.
 Allt bar iard-beltis
 Austan figr - flauftom
 Gíálfr af GAUTELFI
 Gætis há - sæta.

HAKON Konongr lá med herin-
 om öllom í HERLOVERI. Var þat
 allmikit lit ok frítt. Mörg hafdi Kon-
 ongr stór skip ok vel búin sem her
 segir:

2.

Aungr fá orm - vengis
 Otti víg - dróttar
 Fleyri flug-stæris
 Fleins í stad einom.
 Lukti lóm-bleckir
 Landa út - strandir
 Hríða her-skídom
 Hardr at rann-gardi.

Glumdi

I.

*From the recesses of Finland,
bands, keen for battle, sought
the potent Ruler of the storm of Fave-
lins. The boisterous deep, that girds
this earth, bore the ships of the
Protector of thrones west from the
streams of GOTELFA.*

*King HACO muster'd all his Force
at HERLOVER. It was a mighty,
and splendid armament. The King
had many large and well-appointed
ships as is thus described.*

2.

*No * terrifier of dragons, guar-
dians of the hoarded treasure, e'er
in one place beheld more numerous
hosts. The ** stainer of the
sea - fowl's beak, resolved to
scour the main, far distant shores
connected by swift fleets.*

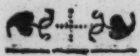
** i. e. no warrior. ** i. e. HACO.*

A

sigldo þeir inn under SKOTLAND under DYRNES. Þeir gengo þar upp ok bruto Kaftala einn, enn menn þeir sem í voro flydo undan. Brenn-
do þeir meirr enn xx bæi. Þá sigldo þeir í SUDREYIAR, ok fundu þar MAGNUS Konung or MAUN.

Þrem nóttom eptir SELIO-
MANNA-vökö sigldi HAKON Kónongr í SOLUNDARHAF vid öllom herinom. Þá hafdi hann Konongr verit at NOR-
EGI fíorotigi vetor ok sex vetor. Var þá all godr byrr ok fagrt vedr, var flotinn allglæfeligr, sem STURLA segir.

Laust



sailed in to SCOTLAND under Dyrness. They going up into the country and destroyed a castle, but the garrison had fled. They burned more than twenty hamlets. Next they steered for the HEBRIDES, and found there MAGNUS King of MAN.

Three nights before the SELIAN vigils King HACO set sail for the GERMAN sea with all his fleet. He had now been King of NORWAY six and forty winters. He had a favourable breeze; the weather was fair and the armament beautiful to behold as STURLAS relates.

C

The

4.

Lauft af líd - faustom
 Líósom val-drófar
 Brims á biart-himna
 Blómom veg-lióma.
 Ferd var fríd-skerdi
 Flocka úþockut
 Heims um haf-strauma
 Hringa elldingom.

HAKON Konongr hafði miök
 valit líd a skip sitt. Þessir voru í
 fyrerrumi ÞORLEIFR Aboti af HOLMI,
 Sira ASKATIN, præstar fiórir ok
 Klerkar Konongs, ANDRES af ÞISSISEY,
 ASLAKR Guss stallari Konongs, AN-
 DRES HAVARDARSON, GUTHORMR GILLA-
 son ok ÞORSTEINN bródir hans, EIREKR
 SKOTA GAUTZSON, ok fleiri. Þessir
 varo í Krapparúmi, ASLAKR DAGSON,
 STEINAR HERKA, KLÖMIT LANGI,
 NDERS

4.

The Abyss returned the flaming gleam of war, darted from the bright glittering concave shields of the Godeffes of battle. This voyage, by the hands of the Troubler of peace through the sea that streams around the world, was unwelcome to the foe — they dreaded the exactor of rings.
** i. e. the Valkyriæ. ** i. e. tribute.*

King HACO had a company, particularly selected for his own ship. There were on the quarter-deck THORLIFE abbot of HOLM, Sir ASKATIN, four priests chaplains to the King, ANDREW of THISSISEY, ASLAC GUSS the Kings master of the Horse, ANDREW HAWARDSON, GUTHORM GILLASON and THORSTEIN his brother, EIREK SCOT GAUTSON, with many others. There were on the main deck ASLACK DAGSON, STEINAR HERKA,

ANDRES GUMS, EIREKR DUGALLSON,
fader DUGALS KONONGS, EINAR LUNGA-
BARDR, ARNBIÖRN SVÆLA, SIGHVATR
BÖDVARSSON, HÖSKOLLDUR ODDSON,
JON HOGLIFI, ARNI STINKR. I þri-
dia rúmi var SIGORÞR sonr IVARS ROFU,
IVAR sonr HELGA af LOFLOC, ERLENDUR
SKOLBEINN, DAGUR af SUDRHEIMUM, BRYN-
IOLFR JONSSON, GUDLEIKR SNEIS ok
enn fleiri herbergismenn KONONGS.
ANDRES PLYTT var fehirder KÓNONGS.
Þessir voro í stafni, EIREKR SKIFA,
ÞORFINNR SIGVALLDA son, KARI END-
RIDA son, GUDBRANDUR JONSSON ok
enn fleiri skutilsveinar. Víðaz voro
fórir menn í hálfrymom. Med
HAKONI KONONGI fór or BIÖRGYN
MAGNUS Jarl af ORKNEYIOM ok gaf
KONUNGR honum gott lángskip. Þes-
sir voro lendir - menn med KONONGI
BRYNIOLEFR JONSSON, FINNR GAUTZ-
SON,

KLOMIT LANGI, ANDREW GUMS, EIREK DUGALSON, *the father of King DUGAL*, EINAR LANG-BARD, ARNBIÖRN SUELA, SIGVAT BODVARSON, HOSKULD ODDSON, JOHN HOGLIF, ARNI STINKAR. *On the fore-deck there were, SIGURD the son of IVAR ROFU, IVAR HELGASON of LOFLOC, ERLEND SCOLBEIN, DAG of SOUTHEIM, BRINIOLF JOHNSON, GUDLEIK SNEIS, and most of the Kings Chamberlains, with ANDREW PLYTT the Kings treasurer. There were in the fore-castle, EIREK SKIFA, THORFIN SIGVALD, KARI ENDRIDSON, GUDBRAND JOHNSON and many of the Cup-bearers. In general, there were four men on every half rowers seat. With King HACO MAGNUS Earl of ORKNEY left BERGEN; and the King gave him a good galley. These Barons were also with the King, BRINIOLF JOHNSON, FIN GAUTSON,*

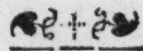
SON, ERLINGR ALFSSON, ERLENDR RAUÐR, BARÐR í HESTBÆ, EILIFR í NAUSTADAL, ANDRES POTTR, OGMUNDR KRÆKIDANZ. ERLINGR ÍFARSSON, JON DROTTNING. GAUTR á MELI ok NIKOLAS í GISKA, ok enn fleiri skipstjórnar menn voro epter med MAGNUSI Konongi í BIÖRGYN, þvíat þeir voro egi búnir. Margir voro adrir ágætir skipstjórnar menn med HAKONI Konongi þeir sem enn verdr getit.

HAKON Konongr feck hæga byri ok var tvær nætor í hafi ok tók HIALTLAND med miklom luta hersins þar sem heitir BREYDEYIAR-SUND, sem STURLA qvad.

Leyfti

ERLING ALFSON, ERLEND RED, BARD
of HESTBY, EILIF of NAUSTADALE,
ANDREW POTT, OGMUND KREKIDANTS.
ERLING IVARSON, JOHN DROTNING.
GAUT of MELI, and NICOLAS of
GISKA were behind with Prince MAG-
NUS at BERGEN, as were several other
sea officers who had not been ready.
Many approved commanders were
however with King HACO, and of
whom mention hath been made.

King HACO having got a
gentle breeze, was two nights at
sea, when he reached that Harbour
of SHETLAND called BREYDEYIAR-SOUND,
with a great part of his navy, as
STURLAS sings.



5.

Leyfti laug - raftar
 Landa - styrandi
 Helldo há - falldar
 Húfom blá - dúfor.
 Lyftiz hrein - hestom
 Höfn af skip - stöfnom
 Elldi álfolldar
 Auþr glód - raudom.

HAKON Konongr lá í BREYDEY-
 IAR-SUNDI nær hálfom mánaði ok
 sigldi síðan til ORKNEYIA ok lá um
 hríd í ELLIDARVIK, þat er næst
 KIRKIOVAGI. Þá lyfti hann því
 fyrer mönnom at hann mundi skip-
 ta herinom ok fenda fuman súdr
 til BREYDAFIARDAR at heria þar.
 Enn

5.

*The Leader of his people unmoored
the * ploughers of the Ocean, and
raised aloft the ** expanded wings of
his *** sky-blue doves. Our Sov-
ereign, rich in the † spoils of the
sea-snakes den, viewed the retiring
haven from the stern of his †† snorting
steed adorned with ruddy gold.*

* i. e. ships. ** i. e. sails. *** i. e.
ships. † i. e. gold. †† i. e. ship.

*King HACO remained in BREDEYAR-
SOUND near half a month, and from
thence sailed to the ORKNEYS, and con-
tinued some time at ELIDARWIC which
is near KIRKWALL. There he declared
before his men, that he would divide
his forces, and send one part south to
the FIRTH of FORTH to plunder. But
he himself, wished to remain in the*

C 5

ORKN-

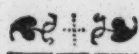
Enn hann siálfir villdi bíða í ORKNEYIOM með stór skipunom ok mestom luta hersins. Enn bændor ok leidángors folk gerdo sik bera, í móti at mæla, at fara nockor-stadar nema með Kononginom siálfom; ok því eyddizt þessi ferd.

Epter OLAFS vöko sigldi HAKON Konongr or ELLIDARVIK sudr fyrer MULA, fyrer RÖGNVALZEYIAR með öllom herinom. Var þá til Konongs kominn RÖGNVALLDR utan or ORKNEYIOM með þeim skipom er honom höfdo fylgt. HAKON Konongr lagdi herinom í RÖGNVALZVOG ok lá þar um hríd. Þá gerdi hann ord yfer á KATANES, ok lagdi á þá giálld, ok het þeim frídi á mót, ella mundi þeir sæta
afar

ORKNEYS with the largest ships and greater part of the army. The vassals and retainers, however, spoke against this scheme, and made it evident that they would go nowhere unless with the King himself; so this proposed expedition was dropt.

After St. OLAVES wake King HACO leaving ELIDARWIC sailed south before the MULL of RONALDSHA with all his navy. At this place King HACO was joined by RONALD from the ORKNEYS, with the ships that had followed him. King HACO next led the whole armament into RONALDSVO, and lay there for some space. He then sent men over to CATHNESS to levy contribution. He, on the one hand, proposed peace if the inhabitants would yield, but otherwise heavy punishment. The

CATH-



afar kostom. Enn KATNESINGAR gengo
under giálldit, ok gerdi HAKON Kon-
ongr menn til at taka saman feit, sem
her er qvedit.

6.

Fyrst tók för-leyftom
Fródr af NESÞIÐÓM
Giöld hinn grið-milldi
Gætir nord-satra.
Oll var ógn-fallin
Olld af stór-völldom
Hrædd vid her-klæddan
Herdi baug-gerdar.

Þá er HAKON Konongr lá í
RÖGNVALZVAGI dró myrkr mikit á
fólina, fva at lítill hringr var biar-
tur um fólina utan, ok hellt því
nockora stund dags.

LAFR-

CATHNESIANS submitted to the tax, and King HACO appointed collectors to receive it, as is here intimated.

6.

First our wise Sovereign, the Bestower of peace, and Defender of the Northern Thrones, imposed tribute, the ransom of life, on the dwellers of the NESS. All its tribes were terrified by the steel-clad exactor of rings, and panic-struck at his mighty power.

While King HACO lay in RONALDSVO a great darkness drew over the sun, so that only a little ring was bright round the sun, and it continued so-for some hours.

On

LAFRANTZ vöko dag sigldi
HAKON Konongr yfer PETLANDS-
FIÖRD ok bad ORKNEYINGA sigla epter
þegar þeir veri búnir. Hann
hafdi þá spurt at þeir voro kom-
nir i Eyiarnar JON DROTTNING, ok
KOLBEINN ASLAKSON ok þau skip er
austan var von, ok epter höfdo
dvaliz. HAKON Konongr sigldi öllom
herinom til hafnar þeirrar er heiter
ASLEIFARVIK, ok þadan til LIODHUSA
ok fva til RAVNSEYIA, ok þadan
í SKIDSUND, þar sem heiter KER-
LINGARSTEINN. Þar kom til hans
MAGNUS Konongr or MAUN, ok þeir
máger ERLINGR IFARSON, ok AN-
DRES NICOLASSON, ok HALLVARDR.
Hann sigldi þadan í MYLARSUND,
enn þadan undir KIARAREY. Kom
þar allr saman herinn bædi DU-
GALL Konongr ok SUDREYINGAR.
HA-

On the day of St. LAURENCE'S wake King HACO, having ordered the ORKNEY-MEN to follow him as soon as they were ready, sailed over PENTLAND-FIRTH. He was here informed that JOHN DROTNING, and KOLBEIN ASLACSON, with the ships expected from the east, but which had been accidentally detained, were arrived in the Islands. King HACO then sailed with all his forces to a haven that is called ASLEIFARVIC, from that to LEWES, so on to RAASA, and, from thence to that place, in SKY-SOUND, which is called CALLACH-STANE. Here he was joined by MAGNUS King of MAN, and the relations ERLING IVARSON, ANDREW NICOLSON, and HALWARD. He next proceeded to the SOUND of MULL, and then to KIARAREY where King DUGAL and the other

He-

HAKON Konongr hafdi þá á öðru hundradi skipa, ok flest stór, ok öll velskiput bædi at mönnum ok vapnum.

Þá er HAKON Konongr lá í KIARAREY skipti hann herinom, ok fendi hann fudr til SATYRISMULA fim tigi skipa at heria. Þar voro þessir höfðingiar fyrer DUGALL Konongr, MAGNUS Konongr af MAUN, BRINIOLFR JONSON, RÖGNVALLDR URKA, ANDRES POTTR, OGMUNDR KRÆKIDANZ, VIGLEIKR PRESTSON. Þá gerdi hann fim skip til BOTAR. Þessir voro þar formenn ERLENDR RAUDR, ANDRES NIKOLAS-SON, SYMON STUTTR, IVAR UNGI, EYFARI ok GUTHORMR SUDREYINGAR, á fíno skipe hverr.

Síðan

HEBRIDIANS *were assembled with all their troops. King HACO had now above an hundred vessels, for the most part large, and all of them well provided both with men and arms.*

While King HACO remained at KIARAREY he divided his forces, and sent fifty ships south to the MULL of KINTIRE to plunder. The captains appointed over them were King DUGAL, MAGNUS King of MAN, BRYNIOLE JOHNSON, RONALD URKA, ANDREW POTT, OGMUND KRÆKIDANTS, VIGLEIC PRIESTSON. He also ordered five ships for BUTE; these were under the command of ERLEND RED, ANDREW NICOLSON, SIMON STUTT, IVAR UNGI EYFARI, and GUTTHORM the HEBRIDIAN, each in his own ship.

D

King

Síðan sigldi HAKON Konongr
fudr fyrer SATYRI, ok lá þar sem
GUDEY heiter. Þar kom til hans JON
Konongr, ok fór hann á skip ÞORGILS
Biskups. Bad Konongr han fylgia fer
sem hann var skyldr til. Enn JON Kon-
ongr taldiz undan því. Hann sagdi at
hann hafdi svarit eida SKOTA Konongi
ok hellt af honom meira ríki enn
NORDMANNA Konongi, bad HAKON
Konong gera ráð fyrer því er
hann hafdi fengit honom. HAKON
Konongr hafdi han med fer um
ríd ok ætladi at mykia skap hans
til trúnadar vid sik. Margir lögdo
þúngt til hans mála. HAKON
Konongr hafdi spurt ill tíðindi or
SUDREYIOM; þvíat JON LANNGALIFAR-
SON hafdi komit til Konongsins á
HIALTLANDI, er Konongr hafdi vestr
figlt,

King HACO sailed afterwards south to GUD-EY before KINTIRE where he anchored. There King JOHN met him; he came in the ship with Bishop THORGIL. King HACO desired him to follow his banner as he should do. But King JOHN excused himself. He said he had sworn an oath to the SCOT-TISH King, and held of him more lands than of the NORWEGIAN Monarch; he therefore entreated King HACO to dispose of all those estates which he had conferred upon him. King HACO kept him with him some time, and endeavoured to incline his mind to fidelity. Many laid imputations to his charge. King HACO indeed had before received bad accounts of him from the HEBRIDES; for JOHN LANG-LIFE-SON came to the King, while he was sailing west from SHETLAND, and

figlt, ok sagt þau tíðindi at JON Konongr í SUDREYIOM mundi hafa umskipt finom trúnadi ok snúiz til SKÓTA Konongs. Enn HAKON Konongr villdi því egi trúa, fyrr enn hann reyndi.

Þar kom til HAKONAR Kónongs Abóti einn af Grá munklaustri ok bad fyrer stad finom ok heilagri Kirkio; ok Konongr veitti honom þat, ok gaf honom fyrer bref sitt.

Brodir SYMON hafði legit síúkr um ríd. Hann andadiz í GUDEY. Var lík hans flutt upp á SATYRI ok grafit at Grámúnklaustri. Þeir breiddo yfer leg hans kögorr, ok köllodo han helgan.

Þá

told him the news that JOHN King of the HEBRIDES, breaking his faith, had turned to the SCOTTISH Monarch. King HACO, however, would not believe this till he had found it so.

*During King HACO's stay at GUD-
EY an Abbot of a monastery of Grey-
friars waited on him, begging protection
for their dwelling, and Holy Church:
and this the King granted them in wri-
ting.*

*Friar SIMON had lain sick for some
time. He died at GUDEY. His corpse
was afterwards carried up to KINTIRE
where the Greyfriars interred him in their
Church. They spread a fringed pall
over his grave, and called him a Saint.*

Þá komu ok til Konongs menn DUGALS Konongs, ok sögdo at höfdingiar þeir er redo fyrir SATIRI MYRGADR ok ENGUS höfdo eyna IL, ok villdo ganga á valld HAKONAR Kónongs, ok veita Konongi sína fylgd. Enn Konongr sagdi, at hann mundi egi heria nesit ef þeir kæmi á valld hans um dagin efter fyrir hádegi; ella læt ek mína menn heria. Fóro sendimenn aftr. Um morgunin efter kom MYRGADR ok litlo sídarr ENGUS til HAKONAR Konongs ok lögdo allt sitt mál á hans valld. HAKON Konongr het at komu þeim í sætt við SKOTA Konung ef þeir sættiz. Þeir fóro honum eida, ok fengo gísla HAKONI Kóngi. Hann lagdi gialld á nesit tíu hundrot nauta. Gáfo þeir ENGUS eina IL í Kongsvalld; Enn

About this time men came from King DUGAL, and said that the Lords of KINTIRE, MARGAD, and ANGUS (also proprietor of ILA) were willing to surrender the lands which they held to King HACO; and to order their dependants to join him. The King answered, that he would not lay waste the peninsula, if they submitted on the following day before noon; if not he gave them to understand he would ravage it. The messengers returned. Next morning MARGAD came and gave up every thing into the Kings power; a little after ANGUS arrived and likewise did the same. The King then said, that, if they would enter into articles with him, he would reconcile them with the King of SCOTLAND. On this they took an oath to King HACO, and delivered hostages. The King laid a fine of a thousand head of cattle on their estates. ANGUS yielded

D 4

up

Enn Konongr skipaði eyna IL EN-
GUS sem aðrir SUDREYINGA höfðin-
giar höfðu af hönom, sem segir í
HRAFNS-MALUM.

7.

Helt inn hræð-mælti
Hrínga virðingo
Leider lang - skídom
Leygs í SUDREYIAR.
Upp gaf al - köpnom
ENGUS her - fengna
IL fyrer itr - bóla
Eypí dal - reyðar.

up ILA also to the King; and the King returned ILA to ANGUS, upon the same terms that the other Barons in the HEBRIDES enjoyed their lands; this is recorded in the RAVENS-ODE.

7.

Our Sovereign, sage in Council, the imposer of tribute, and brandisher of the keen Falchion directed his long galleys thro' the HEBRIDES. He bestowed ILA, taken by his troops, on the valiant ANGUS the generous distributor of the beautiful ornaments of the hand.*

* i. e. rings or bracelets.

8.

Stóð af stór - ráðom
 Styri brim - dyra
 Ognir ofur - þvegnar
 Jardar vestr - garði.
 Færðo hialm - hirta
 Hausa frid - lausir
 Jofrar o - svifrom
 Otta rán - dróttar.

Sunnan á SATIRI er einn Ka-
 stali, þar sat í einn ríddari, hann fór
 á fund HAKONAR Konongs ok gaf
 Kastalan í hans valld. Kónongr
 skipaði Kastalan GUTHORMI BACKA-
 KOLF.

Nú er at segja frá þeim
 luta hersins er Kónongr hafði sent til
 SATYRSEIDZ at heria. Þeir gengo
 þar upp. Brenndo bygðer þær
 sem

8.

*Our daring King that rules the
* monsters of the deep, struck
excessive terror into all the regions
of the western ocean. Princes bowed
their heads in subjection to the cleaver of
the battered helm; he often dismissed the
suppliants in peace, and dispelled their
apprehensions of the wasteful tribes.*

** i. e. ships.*

*South in KINTIRE there was a
Castle held by a Knight who came
to wait on King HACO, and surren-
dered the fortress into his hands. The
King conferred this Castle upon GU-
THORM BACKA-KOLF.*

*We must next speak of that
detachment of the Army, which the
King had sent towards the MULL
of KINTIRE to pillage. The
NORWEGIANS made a descent there.
They*

fem fyrer voro, ok tóko allt fe þat
er þeir fengo. Drápo ok nockora
menn, enn allir flydo undan þeir
er máttu. Enn er þeir komu í me-
gin bygdina, kom þar bref HAKON-
AR Konongs ok fyrer baud þeim
atheria. Foru þeir þá út under GUDEY
til mótz við HAKON Konong, sem
her feger.

9.

Gengo ged - strángir
GEITIS veg - mæta
Sárs um SATIRI
Sunnan lög - runnar.
Sauddo svart - klædda
Snóka dyn - bróka
Bragnar byr - egnis
Brandz á SKOTLANDE.

HAKON

They burnt the hamlets that were before them, and took all the effects that they could find. They killed some of the inhabitants; the rest fled where they could. But, when they were proceeding to the greater villages, letters arrived from King HACO forbidding them to plunder. Afterwards they sailed for GUDEY to rejoin King HACO, as is here said.

9.

*The openers of gushing wounds, undaunted of soul, proceeded in the * paths of the famed GETIS, from the south round KINTIRE. Our heroes, rousers of the thundering tempest of swords, glutted the swift, sable-clad birds of prey in SCOTLAND.*

* i. e. the sea.

The

HAKON Konongr fendi sudr til BOTAR fyrer lenti skip þviat honom byriadi feint, til mótz vid þá er Konongr hafdi þángat sent. Var þat þar tíðinda at þeir höfdo unnit Kastalan sva at þeir gáfo upp er í fátö. ok toko sva grid af NORDMÖNNOM. Þar var einn skipstjórnar madr er RUDRI het. Hann þóttiz ættborinn til BOTAR; ok fyrer þat er hann feck egi eyna af Skotum gerdi hann þar mikin úfrid ok dráp margan man; ok fyrer þat vard hann útlagi af SKOTA Konongi. Hann kom til HAKONAR Kónongs, ok fór honom eida; ok gerdiz hans madr ok brædr hans tveir, vid honom. Enn þegar þeir voro brotto frá NORDMÖNNOM er upp höfdo gefit Kastalan dráp RUDRI af þeim Níó menn þviat hann hann

The wind was not favourable, King HACO, however, made ANDREW POTT go before him south to BUTE, with some small vessels, to join those he had already sent thither. News was soon received that they had won a fortress, the garrison of which had capitulated, and accepted terms of the NORWEGIANS. There was with the NORWEGIANS a sea-officer, called RUDRI. He considered BUTE as his Birth-right; and because he had not received the Island of the SCOTCH he committed many ravages, and killed many people; and for that he was outlawed by the SCOTTISH King. He came to King HACO, and took the oaths to him; and with two of his brothers became his subjects. As soon as the garrison, after having delivered up the strong-hold, were gone away from the NORWEGIANS, RUDRI
killed

HAKON Konongr fendi sudr til BOTAR fyrer leni skip þviat honom byriadi feint, til mótz vid þá er Konongr hafdi þángat sent. Var þat þar tíðinda at þeir höfdo unnit Kastalan sva at þeir gáfo upp er í fáto. ok toko sva grid af NORDMÖNNOM. Þar var einn skipstiórnar madr er RUDRI het. Hann þóttiz ættborinn til BOTAR; ok fyrer þat er hann feck egi eyna af SKOTUM gerdi hann þar mikin úfrid ok dráp margan man; ok fyrer þat vard hann útlagi af SKOTA Konongi. Hann kom til HAKONAR Kónongs, ok fór honom eida; ok gerdiz hans madr ok brædr hans tveir, vid honom. Enn þegar þeir voro brotto frá NORDMÖNNOM er upp höfdo gefit Kastalan dráp RUDRI af þeim Nío menn þviat hann

The wind was not favourable, King HACO, however, made ANDREW POTT go before him south to BUTE, with some small vessels, to join those he had already sent thither. News was soon received that they had won a fortress, the garrison of which had capitulated, and accepted terms of the NORWEGIANS. There was with the NORWEGIANS a sea-officer, called RUDRI. He considered BUTE as his Birth-right; and because he had not received the Island of the SCOTCH he committed many ravages, and killed many people; and for that he was outlawed by the SCOTTISH King. He came to King HACO, and took the oaths to him; and with two of his brothers became his subjects. As soon as the garrison, after having delivered up the strong-hold, were gone away from the NORWEGIANS, RUDRI
killed

hann þóttiz þeim engom gríðom
hafa heitit. Síðan lagdiz eyin un-
der HAKON Konong sem her segir

10.

Ferd vann frid - skerdis
Fræg ok ú - vægin
Bot af baug - niótom
Breida gud - leidom
Hræfþo hör - kleyfdan.
Hrafn á val - tafni
Fello fiandr stillis
Fleygr í SUDREYIOM.

NORDMENN þeir sem voro í Bot
fóro inn á SCOTLAND, ok brendo þorp
nockor, ok bæi marga. RUDRI fór
ok víða, ok gerdi þat illt er hann mátti,
sem her segir.

11. Brunno

killed nine of them, because he thought that he owed them no good will. Afterwards King HACO reduced the island, as is here said.

10.

*The wide - extended BUTE was won from the * forlorn wearers of rings by the renowned and invincible troops of the promoter of conquest, — they wielded the two - edged sword — the foes of our Ruler dropt, and the Raven from his fields of slaughter, winged his flight for the HEBRIDES.*

* i. e. SCOTCH.

The NORWEGIANS who had been in BUTE went to SCOTLAND, where they burned many houses, and several towns. RUDRI proceeding a great way did all the mischief that he could, as is here described.

E

11. The

II.

Brunno bú-manna
 Bygder ú-dygðar
 Heitr í hialm-setrum
 Hallar-líf galla.
 Fello flein-þollar
 Feigir fvan-teigar
 Sudr á fæ-skíðom
 Sótter her-dróttom.

Þá er HAKON Konongr var
 í SUDREYIOM, koma ordfendingar til
 hans af IRLANDI at IRAR budo sig un-
 der hans valld, ef hann kvæmi af
 þeim því vandredi at ENSKIR menn
 höfðu þá under sik brotit, þvíat þeir
 helldo alla hina bezto stadi med
 fiánom. Sendi HAKON Konongr þá
 til IRLANDS SIGURD SUDREYSKA, med
 letti skípom, ok prófa med hverio
 IRAR villdo honom þangat bióða.

Efter

II.

*The habitations of men, the dwellings
of the wretched, flamed. Fire, the
devourer of balls, glowed in their gra-
naries. The hapless* throwers of the
dart fell near the** swan-frequented
plain, while south from our*** float-
ing pines marched a host of warriors.*

* i.e. the SCOTCH. ** i.e. sea. *** i.e. ships.

*While King HACO was in the HE-
BRIDES, deputies came to him from
IRELAND intimating that the IRISH OST-
MEN would submit to his power, if he
would secure them from the encroachments
of the ENGLISH, who possessed all the
best towns along the sea-coast. King
HACO accordingly sent SIGURD the HE-
BRIDIAN, with some fast-sailing ves-
sels, to examine on what terms the IRISH
invited him thither.*

Efter þetta sigldi HAKON Konongr fudr fyrer SATIRISMULA vid öllom herinom, ok lagdi at vid HEREYIAR-SUND. Þenna tíma, komo iafnan fendimenn SKOTA Konongs til HAKONAR Konongs Predikarar, edr Barfættu brædor, at leita um sætter milli Kononganna. Þá let HAKON Konongr laufan JON Konong; ok bad hann fara í fridi, hvert er hann vildi, ok gaf honom margar góðar giafer. Enn hann het því HAKON Konongi at leggja alla stund á at fridr mætti saman gánga med þeim SKOTA Konongi; ok skyldi hann þegar aftr koma, er HAKON Konongr gerdi honom ord til þes. Litlo sídarr fendi HAKON Konongr menn til SKOTA Konongs at vita um sætter, GILLIBERT Biskup af HAMRI, ok HEINREK Biskup of ORKNEYIOM, ANDREAS NICOLASSON, ANDREAS PLYTT, ok
PAL

After this King HACO sailed south before the MULL of KINTIRE with all his fleet, and anchored for some time in ARRAN-SOUND. Then, there came often Predicant, or Barefooted friars, from the SCOTTISH Monarch to King HACO, to sound him about a pacification between the two Sovereigns. At this juncture also King HACO set King JOHN at liberty; and bidding him go in peace, wherever he would, gave him several rich presents. He promised King HACO, to do every thing in his power to effectuate a peace between him and the SCOTTISH King; and that he would immediately return to King HACO whenever he desired him. Soon after King HACO sent GILBERT Bishop of HAMAR, HENRY Bishop of ORKNEY, ANDREW NICOLSON, ANDREW PLYTT, and PAUL SOOR as envoys to treat about a peace with the King of SCOTLAND.

E 3

They

PAL SÜR. Þeir komu til SKOTA Konongs ok fegdo honum erindi sín. Þók hann þeim álitliga ok let líkliga á sættom, ok qvaz mundi fenda til HAKONAR Konongs þau sættar bod sem hann villdi vera láta. Foro sendimenn aftr; en sendimenn SKOTA Konongs komu litlu fídarr. HAKON Konongr hafdi skrá latit allar eyiar fyrer vestan SKOTLAND, þær sem hann kalladi fer. Enn SKOTA Konongr hafdi nefnt þær sem hann villdi egi lausar láta. Var þat BOT ok HERSEY ok KUMREYIAR; enn um adra luti var skamt milli máls Kononganna; enn þó gek egi sættin saman. Drogo SKOTAR undan sættina, þviat þá leid á sumarit, enn vedurátta tók at vesna.

They went to the SCOTTISH Monarch, and laid before him their overtures. He received them honourably, seemed inclined to a compromise, and said that such terms of accommodation as he would consent to, would be transmitted to King HACO. The commissioners departed; and the SCOTTISH envoys arrived soon after. King HACO had ordered that all the Islands to the west of SCOTLAND, which he called his, should be wrote down. The King of SCOTLAND again had named all such as he would not relinquish. These were BUTE, ARRAN, and the two CUMBRAS; as to other matters there was very little dispute between the Sovereigns; but however no agreement took place. The SCOTCH purposely declined any accommodation, because summer was drawing to a period, and

vesna. Síðan sigldi HAKON Konongr inn under KUMREYIAR öllum herinom.

Var þá enn fundr lagdr til sætta inn á SKOTLANDI. Sendi HAKON Konongr þánga biskopa ok lenda-menn; enn til móts komo við þá riddarar nockorir ok klauftra menn. Taulodo þeir mart um sætter, enn miök kom í sama stad niðr sem fyrri. Ok er áleid dagin söfnödoz SKOTAR margir af landi ofan, þóttu NORD-MÖNNOM þeir egi trúligir. Þeir foro þá til skipa sinna á fund Konongs, ok sögdo honum tal þeirra. Fyrsto nú flestir at upp væri sagt fridinom, ok væri heriat, þvíat herinn hafdi miög víssta fátt.

HAKON

the weather was becoming bad. Finding this, HACO sailed in, with all his forces, past the CUMBRAS.

Afterwards an interview in SCOTLAND was agreed upon for a reconciliation. King HACO sent thither a Bishop and a Baron; and to meet them came some Knights and Monks. They spoke much about an accommodation, but, at last, things ended the same way as formerly. Towards the conclusion of the day a greater number of SCOTS convened from the country than the NORWEGIANS thought were to be trusted. They therefore, retiring to the ships, waited on the King, and told him their opinion. The generality advised him to declare that the truce was now ended, and to give orders to plunder, as the army was very short of provisions.

E 5

King

HAKON Konongr sendi hirdman
sin til SKOTA Konongs er KOLBEINN Ri-
ki het. Hann fór med fridarbrefi því
er SKOTA Konongr hafdi sent HAKONI
Konongi, enn hann skyldi aftr hafa that
fridarbref er HAKON Konongr hafdi
sent SKOTA Konongi. Her med skyldi
hann segia SKOTA Konongi, at þeir
skyldo finnaz med öllum herinom
ok tala enn um sættir. Yrdo þeir þá
fáttir med GUDS myskun, þá veri vel;
enn ef þess yrði egi audit, baud
HAKON Konongr SKOTA Konongi at
beriaz, med öllum herinom, hefði
fá gagn er GUD villde. Þessu tók
SKOTA Konongr egi úlíkliga at be-
riaz, enn varð engi urfkurdur á.
Fór KOLBEINN aptr til Konongs ok
þótti honom hans erindi lítit. Sva
segr í RAFNSMALOM.

Baud

King HACO, however, sent one of his courtiers, called KOLBEIN RICH, to the SCOTTISH Monarch. He carried with him the Articles of pacification which the SCOTTISH King had sent to King HACO, and was commanded to bring back the proposals which King HACO had sent to the King of SCOTLAND. He was besides to propose that the Sovereigns should meet with all their forces and treat about a peace. If that, by the grace of GOD, took place, it was very well; but if it should turn out otherwise, then HACO proposed to the King of SCOTLAND to fight, with their whole armies, and let him conquer whom GOD pleased. The SCOTTISH Monarch seem'd not unwilling to fight, but he gave no explanation. KOLBEIN, therefore, returned back to his Sovereign, who appeared but little satisfied with his message; as is mentioned in the RAVENS - ODE.

12. The

12.

Baud enn baud - fródi
 Bragna figr - magnadr
 Austann orroflo
 Optarr spíót - sköptom.
 Þordut þrek - stardar
 Þegnar u - fegner
 Bioris vid blík - ryri
 Beriaz út - veria.

Var nú í fundr sagt öllum gridom.
 Þá sendi HAKON Konongr fioratigi
 skipa inn í SKIPA-FIÖRD. Var þar
 fyrer MAGNUS Konongr or MAUN ok
 DUGALL Konongr, ALEINN brodir hans,
 ENGUS, MYRGADR, VIGLEIKR PREST-
 SON ok IVAR HOLMR. Ok er þeir
 komo i fiördin, tóko þeir báta sína ok
 drógo upp til vatnz eins mikils er
 heiter LOKO-LOFNI. Um vatnit utan
 lá eins Jarls ríki er LOFNACH heitir.
 Þar

12.

*The Eastern Hero great in command,
and ennobled by Victory, repeatedly
offered the decisive conflict of Javelins
to the enemy. The strangers, distrust-
ful of their strength, risked not the
combat against our magnanimous
Prince, wielder of the gleaming blade.*

*The truce was now declared to be
totally ended. The King accordingly
sent sixty ships in to LOCH-LONG. They
were commanded by MAGNUS King of
MAN, King DUGAL, and ALLAN his
brother, ANGUS, MARGAD, VIGLEIK
PRIESTSÓN and IVAR HOLM. When
they came into the inlet they took their
boats, and drew them up to a great lake
which is called LOCH·LOMOND. On the
far side round the lake was an Earl-
dom*

Þar er ok mikill fjölpi eyia í því vatni, ok vel bygdar. Þessar eyiar eiddo NORDMENN vid elldí. Þeir brendo ok alla bygdina um - hverfis vatnit, ok gerdo þar it mesta her- virki, sem STURLA segir.

13.

Drógo dyn - sveigis
 Darra flug - skiarrir
 Báta baug - niótar
 Breidar strand - leider.
 Eyddo ú - hræddir
 Eyiar geirr - þeyiom
 Vegg í víd - bygdom
 Vatni her - skatnar.

ALEINN broþir DUGALS Konongs
 geck miög um þvert SKOTLAND ok
 drap margan man. Hann tók mörg
 hundrot nauta, ok gerdi mikit her-
 virki sem her segir

dom called LENNOX. In the lake there were a great many islands well inhabited; these islands the NORWEGIANS wasted with fire. They also burned all the buildings about the lake, and made great devastation, as STURLAS relates.

13.

The persevering shielded warriors of the *thrower of the whizzing spear drew their boats across the broad isthmus. Our fearless troops, the exactors of contribution, with flaming brands wasted the populous islands in the lake, and the mansions around its winding bays. *i. e. HACO.

ALLAN, the brother of King DUGAL, marched far over into SCOTLAND, and killed great numbers of the inhabitants. He took many hundred head of cattle, and made vast havock, as is here described.

14.

14.

Herðu her - ferðer
 Hryggs í stór-bygðer
 Víða varg - fæðis
 Virðar ged - stírdar.
 Feck hinn folk-racki
 Felli gunn - spelli
 Olldum ú-fialldan
 ALEINN líf - dvalar.

Síðan fóro NORDMENN til skípa
 sinna. Þeir fengo storm mikinn svo at
 braut nokkur skip tíó í SKIPAFIRDE.
 Þá tók IVARR HOLMR bráða sótt, þá
 er han leiddi til bana.

HAKON Konongr lá í SUDREYIOM
 sem fyrr var ritat. MICHALS messa var
 á laugardag, enn mána-dags nóttina
 eftir kom á stormr mikill með elum
 ok hreggi. Kaulludu þeir þá er
 streing-

14.

*Our veterans fierce of Soul, feeders
of wolves, hastened their wasteful
course through the spacious districts
of the mountains. ALLAN, the bravest
of mortals, at the fell interview of
battle, often wreaked his fatal veng-
eance on the expiring foe.*

*Afterwards the NORWEGIANS
retired to their fleet, and met with so
violent a storm that it dashed in pieces
about ten of their ships in LOCH-LONG. At
this time IVAR HOLM was seized with
an acute disease which occasioned his death.*

*King HACO, as was before written,
still lay in the HEBRIDES. MICHAEL-
MAS fell on a Saturday; and, on the Mon-
day night after, there came a great tem-
pest with hail-stones and rain. The watch*

F

on

streingvaurd helldo á Konongs skipi ok fögdo at kugg einn rak framan at festom. Lupo þá menn upp; enn stau-
gin á kugginom festi á höfði Kon-
ong - skipins ok tók af nafarnar.
Síðan rak kuggin aftr med bor-
di, til þes er ackerit tók vid ok festi
í streinginom tóko þá ackerin at kra-
ka. Konongrinn bad þá höggva acke-
ris streingin á kugginom, ok sva-
gerdo þeir, rák hann þá út á eyina.
enn Konongs skipit hellz, ok lágo
tialldlausir til dags. Enn um mor-
gynin er flæddi, flaut kuggrinn ok
rak inn á SKOTLAND ok lán-
skip eitt. Vindrin tók at vaxa
at eins, neytto menn þá grunnfæra
þeirra er höfdo, þá var fellt it
fimmt

on the forecastle of the King's ship called out, and said that a transport vessel was driving full against their cable. The sailors immediately sprung upon deck; but the rigging of the transport getting entangled in the King's ship carried away its beak. The transport then fell aboard in such a manner, that the anchor grappled the cordage of the King's ship, which then began to drag its anchors. The King, therefore, ordered the cable of the transport to be cut which was accordingly done. It then drove out to sea, but the King's ship remained stedfast, and continued* uncovered till day-light. On the morning, the transport floated with the tide, and, together with a galley, was cast ashore on SCOTLAND. The wind gradually encreasing, the crew of the Kings ship got more cables, and

F 2

dropt

* i. e. without an awning.

fimta ackeri á Konongs skipi. Enn Konougrinn fór í bát ok reyri út til eyiarinnar, ok let syngia ser mello. Enn skipin rak inn á fund, ok um dagin æsti stormin, sva at sumir hiöggo trein enn suma rak. Konongs skipit rak ok inn á fundit, ok voro fyrer þá siau ackeri med því er þeir höfdo á kugginom. Ok hit átta áþal ackeri, ok rak egi því sídr; litlo sídarr festi ackerin. Nockor fim skip rak in at landi. Sva var þessi stormr mikill, at menn sogdo gerninga vallda; ok höfdo menn þar hit mesta vas sem her seger.

dropt a fifth anchor. The King himself, then took to his long boat, and rowing out to the islands, ordered masts to be sung. The fleet in the meantime was forced up the channel; and the tempest that day was so furious, that some vessels cut away their masts, others ran aground. The Kings ship also drove into the sound, tho seven anchors, including that taken from the transport, had been used. They then let go an eighth, which was the sheet anchor; the ship still drove, but the anchors at length took fast hold. Five vessels were cast ashore. So great was this Storm that people said it was raised by the power of Magic, and the quantity of rain was prodigious, as is thus described.

15.

Mætti marg-fretinn
 Miklom fram-stikla
 Æði óþjóða
 Inga gerningom.
 Leysti lá-broftinn
 Laugr enn skaut faugrom
 Flaust or far-nestom
 Flestom baug-lestis.

16.

Bles of baud-fúsa
 Bragna faul-magnat
 Hregg á her-bygdom
 Hrídar brim-skídom.
 Upp rak al-keppna
 Ölld med her-skiölldom
 Grundar gialfr-undit
 Grand at SCOTLANDI.

15.

*Now our deep-enquiring Sovereign
encounter'd the horrid powers of
enchantment, and the abominations
of an impious race. The troubled
flood tore many fair gallies from
their moorings and swept them an-
chorless before its waves.*

16.

*A magic-raised watery tempest blew
upon our warriors, ambitious of con-
quest, and against the * floating habi-
tations of the brave. The roaring
billows and stormy blast threw shielded
companies of our adventurous nation
on the SCOTTISH strand.*

* i. e. ships.

F 4

When

Þá er SKOTAR sá at skipin rak at landi, fómnuðoz þeir saman ok fóro ofan at NORDMONNOM ok skuto á þá. Enn þeir vörðoz vel ok leto Kuggin gæta sín; SKOTAR sóttu at stundom, enn iafnan frá, fello þar fáir menn, enn margir vrðo sárir. Þá sendi HAKON Konongr inn líd á bátom nockorom at hiálpa þeim. Þvíat þá lægdi helldr veþrit sem her segir.

17.

Sendi snar - lynda
 Sverda blik - skerðir
 Sveit hinn figr - mæti
 Síð til bryn - hríðar.
 Drápi dul - greipa
 Drengia lof - þengill
 Drótt sá er dal - gauta
 Dæmði her - sæmði.

Þegar

When the SCOTCH saw that the vessels had run aground they assembled together, and advancing against the NORWEGIANS attacked them with missile weapons. They, however, defended themselves gallantly under cover of their ships; the SCOTCH made several attempts, at different times, but killed few, tho' many were wounded. King HACO, as the wind was now somewhat abated, sent in some boats with a reinforcement, as is here mentioned.

17.

*The victorious breaker of gleaming weapons, attentive of soul, then sent his hands to the hard-fought field where breast-plates rang. Our troops, by the slaughter of the suspicious foe, established their Monarch's fame vilified by the * dwellers of the vallies.*

* i. e. SCOTCH.

F 5

After-

Síðan fór Konongr út á kerti-
fveina skúto með ÞORLAUGI BOSA.
Þegar sem Konongs menn komo á
land, flydo SKOTAR, enn NOKDMENN
voro á landi um nóttina. Um nótt-
tina, foro SKOTAR til skipsins, ok tóko
burto fe sem þeir máttu. Um mor-
gynin efter, kom HAKON Konongr
á land ok mart fólk með honom,
let hann þá rydia Kuggin ok flytia
út til skipa.

Little síðarr fá þeir her SKOTA
ok hugdo þeir þar mundi vera SKOTA
Konongr síalfr; þvíat herinn var mi-
kill. OGMUNDR KRÆKIDANZ var á
haugi nockorom ok sveit manna
vid honom. Sótto SKOTAR at
þeim þeir sem fyrster fóro; enn er
megin herrinn nálgadiz, bádo NORD-
MENN

Afterwards the Sovereign himself, attended by THORLAUG BOSA, set sail in a barge belonging to the Masters of the Lights. As soon as the King's men approached the land the SCOTCH retired; and the NORWEGIANS continued ashore all night. The SCOTCH, however, during the darkness, entered the transport, and carried off as much of the lading as they could. On the morning, the King with a numerous reinforcement came on shore; and he ordered the transport to be lightened, and towed out to the ships.

In a little time, they descried the SCOTTISH army, and it was so numerous that they supposed the King of SCOTLAND was present. OGMUND KRÆKIDANTS with his company was stationed on a hill. The SCOTTISH van skirmished with his men; and, their main body coming

MENN HAKON Konong fara út til íkipa, ok senda þeim lid, ok villdo han egi sva hafa í hætto. Enn hann baude át vera á landi; enn þeir villdo þat egi, ok fór hann í bát út under eyina til lídz síns. Þessir voro lendir-menn á landi, Herra ANDRES NICHOLAS son, OGMUND KRÆKIDANZ, ERLINGR ALFS SON, ANDRES POTTR, ERLEND RAUDR, RÖGNVALLDR URKA, ÞORLAUGR BOSI PALL SUR, ANDRES PLYTR. Þar voro allz manna á landi átta hundrod eða nío. Voru tvau hundrot manna uppi á hauginom hiá AUGMUNDI; enn annat líþit stóð nidri á maulinni.

Þá dróz at SKOTA her, voro nær fimtan hundrot ríðarar. Hestar þeirra

on, the NORWEGIANS entreated the King, as they were anxious for his safety, to row to his fleet and to send them help. The King insisted on remaining on shore; but they would not assent to his continuing any longer so exposed; he, therefore, sailed out in a barge to his ships at the CUMBRAS. The following Barons remained on land, Lord ANDREW NICOLSON, OGMUND KRÆKIDANTZ, ERLING ALFSON, ANDREW POTT, RONALD URKA, THORLAUG BOSI, PAUL SOOR. The whole number of soldiers with them was eight or nine hundred. Two hundred men were upon the rising-ground with OGMUND; but the rest of the troops were posted down upon the beach.

The SCOTTISH army now advanced, and it was conjectured to consist of near fifteen hundred Knights. All their
horses

Þeirra voro allir bryniadir, ok mörg höfdo þeir SPÖNSK efs oll fordykt. SKOTAR höfdo mikin her fótgángandi manna vel búna at vapnom. Mest höfdo þeir boga ok spaurdor.

NORDMENN þeir sem á hauginom voro, dreifdoz ofan at fiánom, ok villdo egi at SKOTAR kringdi um þá. ANDRES NIKOLAS son kom þá upp á haugin ok bad þá OGMUND leita nid til fiörunnar, ok flaukta egi sem flotta - mann. SKOTAR sóto at fast med skotum ok grióti. Var þá mikill vapna burdr at NORDMÖNNOM, enn þeir fóro undan á hæli, ok hlífdo fer. Enn er þeir komo ofan á melin, fóro þeir hardara enn þeir villdo, hugdo þeir þá sem í fiörunni voro at
hinir

horses had breast-plates; and there were many SPANISH steeds in compleat armour. The SCOTTISH King had, besides, a numerous Army of foot-soldiers, well accoutred. They generally had bows and spears.

The Norwegians on the hill, apprehensive of being surrounded, began to retire in scattered parties towards the sea. ANDREW NICOLSON observing this came up to the rising-ground, and desired OGMUND to draw off his men towards the beach, but not to retreat so precipitately as if he fled. The SCOTCH at this time attacked them furiously with darts and stones. Showers of weapons were poured upon the NORWEGIANS, who defended themselves, and retired in good order. But when they approached the sea, each one hurrying faster than another, those on the beach imagined they were

hinir villdo flyia. Hliópo þeir sumir til bátanna ok komoz med því frá lande, sumir lupu í kuggin. Hinir kaullodo at þeir skyldi aftr snúa; fnero þá aftr nockorir menn ok þó fáir. ANDRES POTTR hlióp yfer tva bátana ok í hinn þriþia, ok fór fva frá landi. Margir bátar fukko nidr, ok tyndoz nockorir menn. Sumir NORDMENN óko undan á hæli ofan at fiánom.

Þar fell hirdmadr HAKONAR Konongs HAKON af STEINI. Þá hrucko NORDMENN fudr frá Kugginom. Þessir voro þar fyrer, ANDRES NICHOLAS son, OGMUNDR KRÆKIDANZ, ÞORKAUGR BOST, PALL SUR. Var þar hardr bardagi ok þó miög óiafnligr, þvíat tío SKÓTAR voro um einn NORDMANN. Einn ungr riddari af

were routed. Some therefore leaped into their boats, and pushed off from land, others jumped into the transport. Their companions called upon them to return, and some returned tho' few. ANDREW POTT leaped over two boats, and into a third, and so escaped from land. Many boats went down, and some men were lost, and the rest of the NORWEGIANS at last wheeled about towards the sea.

Here HACO of STEINI, one of King HACO's house-hold, fell. The NORWEGIANS were then driven south from the transport, and were headed by ANDREW NICOLSON, OGMUND KRÆKIDANTS, THORLAUG BOSI, and PAUL SOOR. There soon began a severe contest, tho' very unequal, as ten SCOTS fought against each NORWEGI-

G

AN.

af SKOTOM er FERUS het ok ríkr
miög bædi at ættom ok ríki. Hann
hafdi hiálm allan gullrodin, ok
settan dyrom steinom; þar efter var
aunor harneskia. Hann reid diarfliga
at NORDMÖNNOM enn engi annara.
Hann reid ok í gegnom fylking
NORDMANNA ok oft til finna mann.
Þá var kominn í fylking SKOTA
ANDRES NICHOLAS son. Hann mætti
þeim hinom ágiæta ridara ok hió til
hans med sverdi á lærit svo at í fundr
tók bryniona ok nám í faudlinom
stadar. Tóko NORDMENN þar af
honom ágætt ballteum. Þá var
hinn hardazti bardagi. Margir fello
af hvarom tveggjom, ok þó fleiri af
SKOTUM, sem STURLA qvad.

AN. Among the SCOTCH there was a young knight called FERASH, equally distinguished for his birth and fortune. He wore a helmet plated with gold, and set with precious stones; and the rest of his armour was of a piece with it. He rode gallantly up to the NORWEGIANS, but no other ventured. He galloped frequently along the NORWEGIAN line; and then back to his own followers. ANDREW NICOLSON had now reached the SCOTTISH van. He encountered this illustrious knight, and struck at his thigh with such force that he cut it off, through the armour, with his sword which penetrated to the saddle. The NORWEGIANS stript him of his beautiful belt. The hardest conflict then commenced. Many fell on both sides, but more of the SCOTCH, as STURLAS sings.

18.

Hloþo hug - þrúdir
 Hríngs at bryn - þíngi
 Varir veg - stórir
 Virdar baug - nirdir.
 Fylldoz fiör - felldom
 Frammi val - gammar.
 Hverr man hring - þverris
 Hefna aud - stefni?

Medan bardaginn var, þá var svo mikill stormr at HAKON Kongr fái egi efni á at koma herinom á land. Enn RAUGNVALLDR ok EILIFR of NAUSTADAL reyri á báti inn til bardagans ok fór alldiarfliga, ok þeir NORDMENN er á bátana höfdo gengit. RÖGNVALLDR rauck út aftr til skipsins; enn EILIFR fór all kappsamliga. Tók NORDMÖNNOM at safnaz lidet; ok letto SKOTAR

18.

Where cuirasses rung, our generous youths, formed in a circle, prostrated the illustrious givers of bracelets — The birds of Prey were gluttonously filled with lifeless limbs — What great chieftain shall avenge the fate of the renowned wearer of the Belt?

During the battle there was so great a tempest that King HACO saw no possibility of bringing the army ashore. RONALD, and EILIF of NAUSTADALE, however, with some men, rowed to land, and greatly distinguished themselves; as did those troops who had before gone out in their boats. RONALD, in the end, was repulsed to his ships; but EILIF behaved most heroically. The NORWEGIANS now began to form them-

G 3

selves

TAR þá undan, uppá haugin. Va,
þá glettu at sokn um hrid med skot-
om ok grioti; enn er á leid daginr
veitti NORDMENN SKOTOM at-gaungo
uppá haugin diarfliga, sem her
segir.

19.

Kvauddu kapp-studda

Kæris NORD-MÆRA

Haulpa her-falper

Herfar gunn-verfom.

Geck hin gunn-racka

GÆTIS há-sæta

Hird af hird-stærdom

Hialdri lárñ-falldin.

selves anew ; and the SCOTCH took possession of the rising-ground. There were continual skirmishes with stones and missile weapons ; but towards evening the NORWEGIANS made a desperate charge against the SCOTCH on the hill, as is here recorded.

19.

The champions of NORDMARA'S Lord saluted the stout, barnassed Barons, with the rough music of battle. The train of the supporter of thrones, courageous, and clad in steel, marched to the din of clashing swords.

20.

Beit at bryn-móti
 Brún í raud-túnom
 Egg of 6-dyggar
 Alldar gunn-tiallda.
 Adr enn egg-hrídar
 Undan víg-lundom
 Skyndo sky-þundar
 SKOTZKIR alþroskíns.

SKOTAR flydo þá af hauginom
 hyerr sem mátti í brott í fiöll. Foro
 NORDMENN þá í bátana, ok reyro út
 til lidzins, ok komoz naudugliga fyrer
 stormi. Enn um myrgynin foro þeir
 á land efter líkom þeirra manna sem
 fallit höfdo. Þessir fello þar: HAKON
 af STEINI, ÞORGISL GLOPPA, hirdmenn
 HAKONAR Kónongs. Þar fell godr
 bondi or ÞRANDHEIM, er KARLSHOFUT
 het, ok annar, bóndi or FIÖRD-
 OM

At the conflict of corselets on the blood-red hill, the damasked blade hewed the mail of hostile tribes, ere the Scot, nimble as the hound, would leave the field to the followers of our all-conquering King.

The SCOTCH then left the eminence, and fled, where they could, away to their mountains. The NORWEGIANS, perceiving this, retired to their boats, and rowing out to their ships, luckily escaped the storm. On the morning they came back in search of the bodies of those who had dropt. Among the dead were HACO of STEINI, and THORGISL GLOPPA both belonging to King HACO's household. There fell,

G 5

also

OM er HALLKELL het. Þar lettoft
þrir kerti - sveinar, ÞORSTEIN BATR,
JON BALLHÖFUT, HALLWARDR BUNI-
ARDR. Ugerla máttu NORDMENN vita
hvat fell af SKOTUM þvíat þeir tóku
hvern er fell ok flutto til Skógar.
HAKON Kónongr let flytia lík finna
manna til Kirkio.

Fimta dagin let Kónongr taka
up ackerin ok flytia skip sitt út un-
der KUMREY. Þann dag kom fá her
til hans er inn hafdi farit í SKIPA-
FIÖRD. Enn föftu-dagin efter var
vedr gott, sendi Kónongr þá gesti
at brenna skip þau er upp höfðu
rekit

also, a worthy vassal called KARLHOVED from DRONTHEIM; and another vassal named HALKEL from FIORDE. Besides, there died three Masters of the Lights, THORSTEIN BAT, JOHN BALLHOVED and HALWARD BUNIARD. It was impossible for the NORWEGIANS, to tell how many were killed of the SCOTCH, because those who dropt were taken up, and removed to the woods. King HACO ordered his dead to be carried to a church.

Five days after, King HACO commanded his men to weigh anchor, and to bring his ship close under the CUMBRAS. He was soon joined by the Squadron which had been in LOCH-LONG. On the fast day following the weather was good, and the King sent some retainers ashore to burn the vessels which
had

rekit: ok þann sama dag litlo fidarr
 sigldi Kónongr undan KUMREY út til
 MELANZEYIAR ok lá þar nockorar næ-
 tor. Her komo til hans fendi-
 menn þeir er fārit höfdo til IR-
 LANDZ ok sögdo honom, at IRAR
 budo at hallda her hans allan til þes
 at hann frelsadi þá undan valldi EN-
 SKRA manna. HAKON Kónongr var
 miög á því at sigla til IRLANDZ, enn
 herinn latti þes. Ok med því at egi
 byriadi, þá átti konongr tal vid lid sitt.
 Ok lyfti hann því, þá at hann mundi
 sigla til SUDREYIA; þvíat herinn
 hafdi vifta fátt. Þá let HAKON
 Kónongr flytia lík IVARS HOLMS
 inn til BøTAR ok var hann þar
 iardadr.

Efter þat sigldi Konongr under ME-
 LANZEY, ok lá um nött under HERSEY;
 ok

had been stranded; that same day the King sailed past CUMBRA to MELANSEY, where he lay some nights. Here he was met by the Commissioners he had sent to IRELAND who assured him, that the IRISH OSTMEN would willingly engage to maintain his army till he freed them from the dominion of the ENGLISH. King HACO was extremely desirous of sailing for IRELAND; and, as the wind was not favourable, he held a Council on the subject, but the whole army was against this plan. He, therefore, told them, that as he was short of provisions, he would steer for the HEBRIDES. The King then ordered the Body of IVAR HOLM to be carried to BUTE where it was interred,

*Afterwards, King HACO sailed past MELANSEY, and lay some nights
near*

ok þáðan under SANDEY, ok fva til SATIRISMULA, ok kom om nóttina under GUDEY; þáðan sigldi hann úti ILAR fund, ok lá þar tuær nætr. Hann lagdi gialld á eyona þriú hundrut nauta; þat skyllði giallda sumt í miöli ok osti. Þáðan sigldi HAKON Konongr sunnalogin fyrsta i vetri; ok feck fva mikinn storm vid myrkri at fá ein skip helldo seglom sínom. Þá tók Kongr höfn í BIARKAREY; ok foro menn milli þeirra JONS Konongs, enn þó vard egi af fundi þeirra. Þá spurdi Konongr at hans menn höfdo höggit strandhaugg mikit i MYL, ok drepit nockora menn af MYLVERIOM, ok enn höfdo, þar fallit tveir edr þrír af NORDMÖNNOM.

Þáðan sigldi Konongr til MYLAR KALFS, ok lá þar nokorar nætor. Þar skilldiz fra DUGALL Konongr ok

*near ARRAN, then proceeded to SAND-
EY, and so to the MULL of KINTIRE, and
at night he arrived north at GUDEY;
next he sailed out to ILA-SOUND where
he remained two nights. King HACO
laid a contribution, rated at three hun-
dred head of Cattle, on the Island, but
part was to be paid in meal, part in cheese.
HACO set sail again on the first Sunday
of winter; and met a fog and a storm so
violent that few of the ships could carry
their sails. The King, therefore, made
for KIARAREY; and about this time messen-
gers passed between him and King JOHN,
but to little purpose. Here the King
was informed that his troops had made
depredations in MULL, and that some of
the MULL-MEN, with two or three NOR-
WEGIANS, had been killed.*

*King HACO next sailed in to the
CALE of MULL, where he staid some
nights*

ok ALEINN broðer hans. Ok skipadi Konongr þeim þat ríki, er JON Kongr hafði haft. MAGNUS Konongr ok adrir SUDREYINGAR höfðu fyr fráskiliz. RUDRA skipadi hann BOT, enn MYRGADI HERSEY. DUGGALI gaf hann Kastala þann er GUTHORMR BAKKA-KOLFR hafði setit í um sumarit. I þessari ferð hafði HAKON Konongr aftr unnit ríki þau öll er MAGNUS Kónongr BERFÆTR hafði eignaz ok unnit af SKOTLANDI ok SUDREYIOM, sem her seger.

21.

Oll vann EGDA - stillir

Aftr geir-bruar hafta

Skiótt af SKOTZKOM dróttom

Skatt-laund megin grundod.

Reisti

nights. There King DUGAL, and AL-
LAN his brother took leave of the King
who gave them those estates, which
King JOHN formerly possessed—MAG-
NUS King of MAN and other HEBRIDI-
ANS had returned home before. He
gave BUTE to RUDRI, and ARRAN to
MARGAD. To King DUGAL he gave
that Castle in KINTIRE which GUTHORM
BACKA-KOLF had besieged and taken
during the summer. In this Expedition
King HACO regained all those provin-
ces which King MAGNUS BAREFOOT
had acquired, and conquered from the
SCOTCH and HEBRIDIANs, as is here
narrated.

21.

The Lord of EGDA soon recovered all
those territories on the continent which
had been subjected by the SCOTTISH
tribes. — In the western regions

H

none

Reisti ongr vid YNGUA
 U-lest fyrer haf vestan
 Róg - sækis vard ríki
 Randvedrs bode grundar.

HAKON Konongr sigldi or MYLAR
 KALFI till RAUNEYIAR. Þar lá fyrer
 honom BALLTI bóndi af HIALTLANDE;
 ok þeir menn er han hafdi sent till
 ORKNEYIA; ok þeir er hann hafdi ge-
 fit orlof i NOREG. HAKON Kon-
 ongr sigldi or RAUNEYIOM, ok
 stefndi norðr. En vedr gek á móti
 honom, ok sigldi hann i VESTRA-
 FIÖRD á SKIDI, ok tok vifta gialld af
 eyionni. Þadan sigldi hann fyrer
 HVARF, enn er han kom fyrer
 DYRNES fell vedrit i logn, ok let
 Konongr þá flyttia skipin í GIAFIÖRD.
 Þat var tveggi Postula messo SIMONIS
 ok

none durst contend with the offspring of
INGUI. — His army, like a gathering
tempest, indicated desolation to the do-
minions of his imperious adversary.

King HACO, leaving the 'CALF of
MULL, sailed to RAUNEY. Here he
overtook BALTI a vassal of SHETLAND,
with those who had been sent to the
ORKNEYS, and to whom a permission
had been given of returning to NORWAY.
King HACO from RAUNEY steered north-
wards. The wind being unfavourable,
he made for WESTER-FORD in SKY, and
ordered the islanders to supply him with
Provisions. Next he sailed past cape
WRATH, and arriving at DYRNESS,
there happened a calm, for which reason
the King ordered the fleet to be steered
into GIA-FORD. This was done on the
feast of the two Apostles SIMON and

H 2

JUDE

ok JUDE; enn messodagrinn var á drottinsdag. Konongrinn lá þar um nottina. Enn messodagin er fungin var messa, komo till hans nockorir SKOTZKIR menn er NOKDMENN höfdo tekit. HAKON Konongr gaf þeim gríð, ok fendi upp í bygdina, ok heto þeir at koma ofan med nautom till Konongs, enn einn var efter i gisling. Sá atburdr vard um dagin, at nío menn af skipi ANDRES BIUZA foro á land á báti at taka fer vatn, ok litlo síðarr var heyrt óp till þeirra á land upp. Reyro menn þá til þeirra af skiponom ok voro tueir teknir af funde miög fārir; enn síau voro drepnir á lande, ok höfdo SKOTAR komit at þeim, enn þeir höfdo laupit til báts, ok var hann uppi fiaradr, enn þeir voro allir vapnlausir ok vard af því engi vurnin. Enn þegar er
Sko-

JUDE, which fell on a Sunday. The King spent the night there. On this festival, after mass had been sung, some SCOTS, whom the NORWEGIANS had taken prisoners, were presented to the King. The King detained one as a hostage, and sent the others up the country, at liberty, on giving a promise that they would return with cattle. On the same day it happened that nine men belonging to ANDREW BIUSA's ship went ashore to procure water, and an outcry was soon heard from the continent. The crew, therefore, immediately setting off from their ships found two men swimming, tho badly wounded, and took them on board; the other seven, unarmed, and incapable of making any defence remained by their boat (which was left aground by the tide) and were killed by the SCOTCH. The NORWEGIANS lan-

H 3

ding

SKÖTAR fá þetta, liópo þeir til skögar enn NORDMENN höfdo líkin með fer. Mánadag sigldi HAKON Konongr or GIA-FYRDE, ok let fetia á land in SKÖTZKA man, ok gaf honom grid. Konongr kom onduerda nottina til ORKNEYIA, ok lá í funde nockoro norðr frá ASMUNDAR-VAGE, þadan sigldi hann í RAUGNVALLZ-VAG ok mestr luti hertsins. Ok er þeir sigldo yfer PETLANZ-FIÖRD, var uppi rauft mikill á firdinom, ok tyndiz þar í eitt skip or RYGIA-FYLKE, ok allir men þeir fem á voro. JON í HESTBÆ rak austr efter firdi, ok lagdi nær at hann mundi reka í svelginn; enn með GUDS miskun rak skipit austr á haf ok sigldi hann til NÖREGS.

Enn er HAKON Konongr lá í ORKNEYIOM, var þá sigldr mestr luti lid-

ding carried away their dead; and the SCOTCH, in the mean time, fled to a wood. On the monday King HACO, sailed from GIA-FORD after having liberated the SCOTTISH hostage, and sent him ashore. The King in the evening reached the ORKNEYS, and anchored in a certain sound, to the north of ASMUNDSVO, from whence he with the greatest part of his fleet steered for RONALDSVO. In passing over PENTLAND-FIRTH a terrible whirlpool appeared, and in which a ship from RYGIA-FYLKE, with all on board, perished. JOHN of HESTBY was driven through the straights, and was very near being swallowed up in the gulf; but, by the mercy of GOD, his ship was forced east to the ocean, and he made for NORWAY.

While King HACO remained in the ORKNEYS the most part of his troops

H 4

sailed

lidzins til NOREGS, sumir vid orlof
Kónongs, enn margir gafo fer siálfir
orlof. HAKON Konongr hafdi þat
ord á fyrst, er hann kom i eyiarnar, at
hann mundi sigla til NOREGS; ok
med því at seint byriadi, tok Konongr
þat ráð at sitia í ORKNEYIOM um ve-
trin. Nefndi hann til tuttogo skip
at vera efter, enn gaf öðrom orlof.
Enn efter voro allir lendir menn,
utan EILIFR af NAUSTDAL; hann var
austr sigldr; enn flestir hinir besto
menn i landino voro med Kononginom.
Gerdi Konongr þá bref til NOREGS
um þá luti sem naudsyn bar til.
Efter allra heilagra meflo let Kon-
ongr sigla skipi sino til MEÞAL-
LANDZ hafnar; enn hann dvaldiz um
dagin í RÖGNVALLDZ-EY.

HAKON

sailed to NORWAY; some went with the King's permission, but others took leave for themselves. King HACO, on his arrival at the islands, had at first given out, that he wou'd return immediately to NORWAY; but, as it was a long time before the wind favoured him, he determined to winter in the ORKNEYS. He, therefore, named twenty ships that were to remain with him, and dismissed the rest. All the vassals staid with him, except EILIF of NAUSTDALE; he sailed home; most of the gentry, however, continued with their Sovereign. The King then dispatched letters to NORWAY, concerning the necessaries he should want. After all Saints day the King steer'd for MEDALLAND harbour; but spent one day at RONALDSHA.

H 5

On

HAKON Konongr reid út til MEDALLANDZ hafnar Laugardag fyrir MARTEINSMESSÖ; þat var messö-aftanin, er hann var krankr miög. Var hann um nóttina á skipi; enn um morgynin let hann syngia fer messö á landi. Síðan gerdi hann ráð fyrir skipi síno hvar upp skyldi setja; ok bað menn góða stund á leggja at fá fyrir skipunom. Efter þat sá hverr skipstjórnar madr fyrir skipi síno. Voru sum upsett í MEDALLANDZ höfn, enn sum inn við SKALPEID,

Síðan fór HAKON Konongr til SKALPEIDS, ok reid fva til KIRKIUVAGS. Ok fór hann í Biskups gard við sínom mönnum þeim sem hann hellt bord. Helldo þeir Konongr ok Biskup báðer bord í haulinne

*On the Saturday before MARTIN-
MAS King HACO rode to the port of
MEDALLAND, and after mass he was
taken very ill. He was aboard his
ship during the night; but, on the
morning, he ordered mass to be sung
on shore. He afterwards held a coun-
cil to deliberate where the vessels should
be laid up; and ordered his men to be
attentive, and see after their respective
ships. Upon this each captain took
the charge of his own galley. Some
were laid up in the harbour of MEDAL-
LAND, and others at SKALPEID.*

*Next King HACO proceeded to
SKALPEID, and then rode to KIRKWALL.
He, with such officers as dined at his
table, lodged in the Bishop's palace.
Here the King and the Bishop kept sepa-
rate tables in the halls, each for his own
reti-*

linne hvarr sínom mönnum; enn Konongr matadiz upp í herbergiom. Hann let skrá lendum monnum ok sveitarhöfðingiom eyrslönd til vísta töko. ANDRES PLYTR skyldi hallda sialft Kónongsbord, ok utgefa hirdinni gestom ok kertisveinom, ok öllum hans sveitungom, þeim egi ok síðr, sem han hellt. Þá er menn höfðo seet fyrir skiponom, foro hverir þannig sem skipat var. Þessir voro lendar menn í KIRKIOVAGI, BRYNIOLEF JONSON, ERLINGR ALLEFSON, RÖGNVALLDR URKA, ERLINGR í BIARKEY, JON DROTTNING, ERLENDR RAUDR. Enn adrir lendirmenn voro i heradi.

HAKON Konongr hafði um sumarit haft vokor miklar ok áhyggior. Var hann oft kalladr af sínom mönnum, ok hafði lítit frelsi, ok þegar hann

retinue; but the King dined in the upper story. He ordered certain districts to furnish his nobility, and household with provisions. ANDREW PLYTT had the inspection of the Kings table, and delivered out to the courtiers, retainers, masters of the Lights, and other attendants their usual allowance. After the proper arrangements were taken concerning the disposal of the fleet the different Captains went whither their ships were laid up. The Barons who remained at KIRKWALL were BRINIOLF JOHNSON, ERLING ALFSON, RONALD URKA, ERLING of BIRKEY, JOHN DROTNING and ERLEND RED. The other Barons repair'd to their proper districts.

King HACO had spent the summer in much watchfulness, and anxiety. Being often called to deliberate with his Captains, he had enjoyed little rest,

hann kom i KIRKIOVAG, lagdiz hann brátt í reckio af fótt. Enn er hann hafdi legit nockorar nætor, lettiz honom helldr ok var hann á fotom þriá daga. Geck hann in fyrsta dag um herbergit innan; enn annan í kapello Biskups, ok hlyddi þar messó; enn þridia dag geck hann í MAGNUS Kir. kio, ok um skrin hins heilaga MAGNUS Jarls. Þá let han gera ser Kerbad; fór í, ok let raka sik. Þá fömo nótt efter þyngdiz honom, ok lagdiz hann þá enn í reckio. I sátinni let hann ser læsa BIFLIAM ok LATINU Bækor. Enn þá þótti honom ser mikil mæda i at hugsa hverso þat þyddi, let hann þá lesa fyrer ser NORRÆNAR Bækor nætor ok daga; fyrst heilagra manna sögor; ok er þær þraut, let hann lesa ser Kononga tal

rest, and when he arrived at KIRKWALL, he was confined to his bed by his disorder. Having lain for some nights, the illness abated, and he was on foot for three days. On the first day he walked about in his apartments; on the second, he attended at the Bishop's chapel to hear mass; and on the third he went to MAGNUS'S Church, and walked round the shrine of ST. MAGNUS earl of ORKNFY. He then ordered a bath to be prepared, and got himself shaved. Some nights after, he relapsed, and took again to his bed. During his sickness, he ordered the BIBLE and LATIN authors to be read to him. But finding his Spirits were too much fatigued by reflecting on what he had heard, he desired NORWEGIAN books might be read to him night and day; first the lives of Saints, and, when they were ended,
he

tal frá HALFDANE SUARTA, ok síðan
frá öllum NOREGS Kónongom,
hverom efter annan. HAKON Kón-
ongr þottiz finna at erfidadiz sóttar
far hans. Gerdi hann þá ráð fyrer
mála-gjöfom vid hirdina, ok kvad á
at gefa skyllði mörk brenda hveriom
hirdmanni; enn hálfa mörk gestom,
ok Kertisveinom, ok öðrom sínom
þíonosto mönnum. Hann let ok
vega allan bordbúnat sin ógyllðan,
ok bad þar af gefa, ef skírt silfer an-
nat þryti. Þá voro ok rituð bref
til MAGNUS Kónongs um landskipan
ok adra luti þá sem HAKON Kónongr
villdi mönnum lidfinna. HAKON
Kónongr var oleadr einni nótt fyrer
Lucio messlo. Var þar at ÞORGISL
Biskup

he made his attendants read the Chronicles of four Kings from HALDAN the BLACK, and so of all the NORWEGIAN Monarchs in succession, one after the other. The King still found his disorder increasing. He, therefore, took into consideration the pay to be given to his troops, and commanded that a mark of fine silver should be given to each courtier, and half a mark to each of the masters of the lights, chamberlains, and other attendants on his person. He ordered all the silver plate belonging to his table to be weighed; and to be distributed if his standard silver fell short. At this time also letters were wrote to Prince MAGNUS concerning the government of the nation, and some things which the King wanted to have settled respecting the army. King HACO received extreme unction on the night before
I
the

Biskup af STAVANGRI, GILBERT Biskup af HAMRI, HENRIKR Biskup af ORKNEYIOM, ÞORLEIFR Abóti, ok margir adrir lærðir menn. Ok ádr hann væri smurdr minntoz menn vid hann þeir sem vid voro. Var hann þá enn málhress; þá fretto trúnaðar menn hans, ef hann átti nockorn son efter, annan enn MAGNUS Konong; edr hvart nockot væri í annan stæd til at gánga, þar sem hans afkæmi væri; enn hann tók mikin af því at þat veri egi, ok egi dottor, þá er menn viti egi ádr.

Þá er lesit var Kononga-tal framantil SVERRIS, þá let hann taka til at lesa SVERRIS sögo; var hún þa lesin nætr ok daga, iafnan er hann vakti.

Messe-

the festival of St. LUCIA. THORGISL Bishop of STAVANGER, GILBERT Bishop of HAMMAR, HENRY, Bishop of ORKNEY, Abbot THORLEIF, and many other learned men were present; and before the union all present bade the King farewell with a kiss. He still spoke distinctly; and his particular favourites asked him, if he left behind him any other son than Prince MAGNUS, or any other heirs that should share in the Kingdom, but he uniformly persisted that he had no other heirs in the male or female line, than what were publickly known.

When the histories of all the Kings down to SUERER had been recited, he ordered the life of that Prince to be read, and to be continued night and day, whenever he found himself indisposed to sleep.

Messodagr Lucio meyar var á Þorsdag, enn Laugardagin efter, um quelldit, þraungdi sva sóttar fari Konongfins, at hann misti málfins; ok at miþri nótt liþini, kallaþi ALMATTUGR GUD HAKON Konong af þessa heims lífi. Var þat öllom mönnum þeim sem vid voro enn mesti harmr, ok mörgom þeim sem sídarr fretto. Þessir Lendirmenn voro vid andlát Konongfins, BRYNIOLEF JONSON, ER-LINGR ALFSON, JON DROTTNING, RÖGNVALDR ORKA, ok nockorir þiónosto-menn, þeir sem næst höfdo gengit Kononginom í sóttinni. Þegar efter andlát Konongfins, var sent efter Biskopom ok lærdom mönnum, ok voro súngrar fálo-tíþer. Sídan gengom menn brott or herbergino, allir menn nema ÞORGISL Biskup ok BRYNIOLEF JONSON ok tveir menn adrir

The festival of the Virgin St. LUCIA happened on a Thursday, and on the Saturday after, the Kings disorder increased to such a degree that he lost the use of his speech; and at midnight ALMIGHTY GOD called King HACO out of this mortal life. This was matter of great grief to all those who attended, and to most of those who heard of the event. The following Barons were present at the death of the King, BRINIOLF JOHNSON, ERLING ALFSON, JOHN DROTTNING, RONALD URKA, and some domestics who had been near the King's person during his illness. Immediately on the decease of the King, Bishops, and learned men were sent for to sing mass. Afterwards all the company went out except Bishop THORGISL, BRINIOLF JOHNSON and two other persons, who wat-

adrir, þeir þógo líkino, ok veitto
alla þíónofu þá er samdi fva ágiætóm
herra ok höfðingia fem HAKON Kon-
ongr var. Sunnodagin var lík Kon-
ongs borit upp í lopt-höllina, ok sett
á barar. Líkit var klædt tignar-
klædom, ok sett garland á höfud ho-
nom, ok búit at öllu um fem vera
átti vid koronadan Konong. Stódo
Kertesveinar med kertom, ok var
lióft of alla höllina. Þá geck til
fólkit at fíá líkit, ok fyndiz mön-
nom biart ok þekkiligt, ok fagr rodi
í andlitino fem á lifandi manni.
Var mönnom þat mikil huggan af
þeim mikla harmi er þá höfdo
menn fengit, at fíá fva fagran likama
fram-farins manz ok fíns herra.
Sídan voro fúngnar fálo-tíder há-
tídliga. Vakti hirdin yfer líkino
um

ched by the body, and performed all the services due to so illustrious a Lord and Prince as King HACO had been. On Sunday the royal corpse was carried to the upper hall, and laid on a bier. The Body was cloathed in a rich garb, with a garland on the head, and dressed out as became a crowned monarch. The masters of the lights flood with tapers in their hands, and the whole hall was illuminated. All the people came to see the body, which appeared beautiful and animated, and the Kings countenance was as fair and ruddy as while he was alive. It was some alleviation of the deep sorrow of the beholders to see the corpse of their departed Sovereign so decorated. High mass was then sung for the deceased. The Nobility kept watch by the body during

um nóttina. Manadagin var lík HAKONAR Konongs borit til MAGNUS Kirkio ok nátt-fett þar adra nótt. Tyrsdagin var lík Konongs lagit i Kísto, ok var hann iarþadr i MAGNUS Kirkio í Korinum á gradunum fyrer skríni hins heilaga MAGNUS Jarls. Sídan var aftr lúkr steinninn ok breiddr yfer Kaugurr. Þá var gert ráð fyrer at allan vetorin skyldi haufut-vaurd hallda yfer legi Konongsins. Um Jolin veitti Biskup ok ANDRES PLYTR, som Konongr hafdi ráð fyrer gert, ok var öllom mönnum gefinn godr máli.

HAKON Konongr hafdi til þes skipat at lík hans skyldi flutia austr til

the night. On Monday the remains of King HACO were carried to St. MAGNUS's church, where they lay in state that night. On Tuesday the royal corpse was put into a coffin, and buried in the Choir of St. MAGNUS's Church, near the steps leading to the shrine of St. MAGNUS Earl of ORKNEY. The tomb was then closed, and a canopy was spread over it. It was also determined that watch should be kept over the King's grave all winter. At CHRISTMAS the Bishop and ANDREW PLYTT furnished entertainments, as the King had directed, and good presents were given to all the soldiers.

King HACO had given orders that his remains should be carried east to NOR-

til NOREGS, ok villdi hann vera graf-
inn hiá fedr sinom, ok ödrum fræn-
dom. Ok er á-leid hávetri var
fram sett hit mikla skip, þat er HA-
KON Konongr hafdi vestr haft ok
búit skiótt. Oskudag var lík HAKO-
NAR Konongs tekit or jördo; þat var inn
þridia nonas Martii mánaþar. Geck
þá hirðin við líkino út um SKALPEID
til skipfins. Voro þar mest fyrer skipi
ÞORGISL Biskop ok ANDRES PLYTR.
Leto þeir í haf Laugardag hinn fyrsta
í fösto, ok fengo hörd vedr ok þver
ok tóko land fudr í SILVAGI. Sendo
þeir þá bref MAGNUSI Konongi, ok
fögdo honom þessi tíðindi; síðan
foro þeir norðr til BIORGVINAR, sem
gaf. Komo þeir í LAXAVAG fyrer BENE-
DICTUS mello. Melloðagin rerir MAGNUS
Kon-

WAY, and buried near his Father and relations. Towards the end of winter, therefore, that great vessel, which he had had in the west was launched, and soon got ready. On Ash-wednesday the corpse of King HACO was taken out of the ground; this happened on the third of the nones of March. The Courtiers followed the Corpse to SKALPEID where the ship lay, and which was chiefly under the direction of Bishop THORGISL, and ANDREW PLYTT. They put to sea on the first Saturday in Lent; but meeting with hard weather, they steered for SILAVOG. From this place they wrote letters to Prince MAGNUS acquainting him with the news, and then set sail for BERGEN. They arrived at LAXAVOG before the festival of St. BENEDICT. On that

Konongr móti líkino Var þá lagit
 skipit vit Konongs - gard, ok borit
 up í sumarhöllina. Um morgynin
 efter, var likit borit til KRISTKIRKIU
 út. Geck þar med MAGNUS Konongr,
 ok Drottningar bádar, ok hirdin ok
 bæiar - fólk. Efter þat var líkit
 iarþat í Korinom í KRISTKIRKIRKIO;
 ok þáckadi MAGNUS Konongr líkferd
 med morgom fögrom ordom. Þar
 stóð allr lydr med hryggo hugskoti
 sem STURLA qvad.

22.

Þrim nóttom kom Þróttar
 þing-hlynr til BIÖRGYNAR
 Adr enn allvald prúdan
 Ofis dyn-vider grófo.

Margr

that day Prince MAGNUS rowed out to meet the corpse. The ship was brought near to the King's palace; and the body was carried up to a summer house. Next morning the corpse was removed to CHRIST-CHURCH, and was attended by Prince MAGNUS, the two Queens, the Courtiers, and the town's people. The body was then interred in the Choir of CHRIST-CHURCH; and Prince MAGNUS addressed a long and gracious speech to those who attended the funeral procession. All the multitude present expressed great sorrow of mind as STURLAS says.

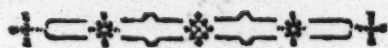
22.

*Three nights did the brave warriors, the flower of chivalry, continue at BERGEN, ere they entombed their wife and glorious Prince. The breakers of temper'd metals, stood crowding
around*

Margr stóð málma - fergir
 (Mikit stríð var þat síðan)
 Lyda grams yfir leidi
 Lítt kátr með brá vata.

HAKON Konongr var iarþadr
 þrim nóttom fyrir MARIO messu.
 Þá var lidit frá burð vars HERRA JESU
 CHRISTI MCC ára ok LX ok
 þríu ár.

FINIS.



around the grave of the ruler of the nation, while in their swimming eyes appear'd no look of joy. — Then commenced those bloody feuds which till our days have reigned.

King HACO was buried three nights before the festival of the annunciation of the Virgin MARY; and after the Incarnation of our LORD JESUS CHRIST one thousand two hundred and sixty three years.

FINIS.



h

141

142

at the time of the
the same was
the same was
the same was
the same was

the same was
the same was
the same was
the same was
the same was
the same was

143

144

Notes.

Page.

- 2 **S**UDR-EYIAR. *The HEBRIDES or southern division of the SCOTTISH islands so called in contradistinction to the ORKNEYS.*
- 5 GODRED Chrou-ban *i. e.* the white handed, *King of MAN.*
- 6 PURSA SKER *i. e.* the giants rocks, THURSO.
- 8 SOLUNDER-HAF, *the NORTHERN ocean. So called from the SOLOE islands near that promontory of NORWAY called STAD That species of sea fowl which frequent the BASS, probably received their name from being more commonly found in the SOLUND isles.*

K

KIAR.



Page

- KIARNA-BORG, from the Ir: *carn a rock, and the Is. borg a castle. This castle was situated on a rocky islet near MULFORDUN calls it CARNBORG.*
- 10 LIOD-HUS, i. e. The residence of LIOT. *It is not unlikely that the isle of LEWES, & the family of M'LEOD were so named from LIOD earl of ORKNEY.*
- KIARAREYIAR, in the Mss. KIAR-BAREYIAR, the island KIARAREY where ALEXANDER died, suddenly, Jul. 8th. 1249.
- 14 MISSEL, Perhaps the Author means FRISSEL afterwards Bishop of St. ANDREWS; or MICHAEL viz. de WEYMYSS, who was ambassador to NORWAY, A. D. 1290.
- 16 ISKID. In the Fl. Ms. ístrid e. to war.
- Jarlin af Ros ok KIARNAKR SON MAKAMALS. *The text here is much vitiated. The author might have read in some IRISH accounts, Jarl na*



Page

na Ross (WILLIAM) M^cKERCHAR,
M^cCALOM, *i. e.* the Earl of Ross
(WILLIAM) the son of FERCHARD,
the son of MALCOLM. This WILLIAM
MAC ERCHART was a young Hero, and
is corruptly called MACENTAGART,
by the SCOTTISH historians. Or per-
haps, three persons may be alluded
to viz. The Earl of Ross, KIN-
NEACH-SON (of KINTAIL,) and a MAC-
CAMAL of LOCHAW, all powerful
chieftains on the west coast of SCOT-
LAND. It is, however, not impossible that
KIARNAK, was some antient chief-
tain from whom a branch of the
GRANTS was called CLAN-CHIAR-
NACH. The Fl. Ms. for MAKAMAL,
reads NIACHAMAL which may be a
mistake for NIAL CAMAL.

16 Oc sva saugdo þeir &c. The inhuman
practice here described, was common
in those times. From the LANDNA-
MABOC we learn that OLVER first di-

K 2

scou-

scouraged this custom. Han let ecki henda born a spióts oddum, sem þá var víkingom tídt; því var hann OLVER BARNAKALL kalladr, i. e. OLVER did not permit tossing infants from spear to spear as was usual among pirates, and was therefore surnamed BARNAKALL or the protector of Infants.

18 Jol, The great brumal festival among the SCANDINAVIANS. Hence the SCOTCH word Yule i. e. CHRISTMAS.

— NID-AR-OS i. e. the mouth of the river NID, now DRONTHEIM.

— VIKOR now BAHUS in SWEDEN.

— ELFA the river at GOTTENBURG.

18 BIRGER an Earl of SWEDEN and father in Law to HACO the Younger.

20 LIODHUSA, a town of SWEDEN demolished A. D. 1268.

— BACKA i. e. an eminence, near BERGEN.

21 RYGIA FULKE, i. e. the hilly county.

HARALD HARFAGER divided his Kingdom



dom into several Counties each of which was to fit out a squadron of ships on an emergency. The Counties again were divided into Skipreid, or smaller districts, each of which furnished a single vessel properly equipped.

— Invention of the Cross. May 3.

25 By banks of oars we are only to understand benches for the rowers.

27 EIDS VAG, i. e. Cape-hay, near BERGEN.

— HERLOVER an island and excellent harbour near BERGEN.

— STURLA a celebrated poet, uncle to SIGVAT BOÐVARSON who attended HACO in this expedition, and from whom STURLA probably had his information of facts.

28 Aungur sa &c The SCANDINAVIAN Scalds and Mythologists often represented treasures as guarded by monsters, dragons, sea-snakes &c. This notion probably originated from the



Page

- fabulous tales of those who traded to the INDIES. An antient Author speaking of SCYTHIA says, nam quæ in plerisque locis auro & gemmis affluant, Gryphorum immanitate, accessus hominum rarus est.*
- 29 FINLAND, *the most northerly province of NORWAY.*
- 30 GESTIL *a famous sea king or Pirate.*
— FAREYIAR-FIORD, *perhaps a mistake for FAROEYIAR-FIORD. Torfaus read it BARREYIAR-FIORD.*
- SULNA-STAPA, *i. e. the column of pillars, perhaps the island STAFFA.*
- 33 DYR-NESS, *i. e. the promontory of deer, now DURNISH.*
— Forty winters, *the NORWEGIANS computed by winters: the SCOTCH did the same as we see by WINTON's chronicle.*
Thretty winters and four than EDAN regnyd MAE GOWRAN.
— SELIAN vigils; *7th. of July.*



Page

34 VAL-DROSAR, *the Goddesses of Fate, or VALKYRIÆ, to whom armour was supposed sacred.*

— Ringa elldingam, *i. e. bright rings: Ringa signify not only rings, or bracelets but also money; for before the introduction of coinage into the North, very thick spiral gold wires were worn round the wrists of great men, who distributed bits to those who performed any signal service; and such a wire is still to be seen in the Royal Museum at COPENHAGEN. It is not always easy to discern when by ringa is understood, ornaments for the fingers, bracelets, rings of investiture, or the current money of the times.*

35 HOLM, *i. e. the islet, a monastery near BERGEN.*

— Sir ASKATIN *afterwards chancellor of NORWAY.*



Page

- ERIC DUGALSON *was probably the son of DUGAL, the son of SOMERLED.*
- 37 SIGVAT BODVARSON *nephew to STURLA author of the RAVENS-ODE. He attended HACO in this expedition.*
- The father of King DUGAL *was RORY, I suppose. See notes on page 63 & 77.*
- 40 Bla-dufor. *i. e. Blue pigeons. The Scalds frequently compared ships under sail to birds, horses, and other animals in motion.*
- KIRKIO-VOG *i. e. Church-bay. KIRK-WALL.*
- BREIDA-FIARDAR, *i. e. Broad bay. The firth of FORTH.*
- 42 MULA *in IRISH and ISLANDIC signifies a cape or beak.*
- KATA-NES, *i. e. the promontory of CADTAV or CATHNESS. CATHNESS was particularly exposed to the inroads of the NORWEGIANS. On this account great numbers of the inhabitants*
bi-



Page

bitants retired into MURRAY and the adjacent counties, where they were afterwards known by the name of CLAN-CHATTAN.

43 St. OLAVE's day July 29.

44 Baug-gerdar, *i. e.* imposer of rings. Baug signifies any thing circular, therefore, in compounded words, it is not easy to discern when it denotes rings or shields &c. See note on ringa. p. 34.

— DRO myrkr mkit a solina. *This Eclipse happened on the 5 of August 1263.*

45 NESS *i. e.* the promontory, or CATHNESS.

47 ST. LAURENCES wake or vigil, 9 of Aug.

— JOHN DROTNING, *i. e.* JOHN the Queen, perhaps the ancestor of the M'QUEENS.

MULL *i. e.* The promontory. *This island was so called because, from its proximity to the opposite shore, it appeared like a cape. The old Venetian edition of Pliny has MELLA XXV mill.*

pass. amplior proditur; in the other copies it is Reliquarum nulla &c. Hence the true reading appears to be Reliquarum MULLA &c.

— PENTLAND firth. CATHNESS by the antient BRITONS was called PENTÎR, i. e. the headland, whence the neighbouring firth had its name.

— Callach stane, i. e. The old womans rock. Callach in Irish, and Kerling in Islandic signify an old woman.

49 KEN-TÎR, i. e. the promontory, a Peninsula in SCOTLAND, KINTIRE.

51 GUD-EY, i. e. GOD'S-ISLAND. I take this to be GIGA, or as FORDON calls it GIA, compounded of the CAELIC Dhia GOD, and the ISLANDIC ey an island.

55 MARGAD. Who this MARGAD was does not appear from history I believe.

— ANGUS, Lord of KINTIRE and ILA, was grandson & heir of REGINALD king



Page

king of the isles. His posterity succeeded to the county of Ross; & JOHN, the second Earl, A. D. 1449. gave to his Brother HUGH the Barony of SLATE &c. Lord M'DONALD, Baron of SLATE, is the direct male representative of REGINALD.

61 GETIS a celebrated Adventurer or Sea-King.

63 RUDRI or RUARI is the IRISH abbreviation of RODERIC. The person here meant is, no doubt, the second son of King REGINALD, & the same who in a donation to the abbey of SANDALE, is stiled RODERICUS de KINTIRE filius REGINALDI. This RODERIC, it seems, besides ALLAN & DOUGAL, had another Son ANGUS M'RO-RIE, Lord of BUTE, whose daughter and heiress JEAN was married to ALEXANDER sixth Lord HIGH STEWARD, Grand father to ROBERT II. King of SCOT.



Page

SCOTLAND. ROBERT, A. D. 1400. gave BUTE to his son JOHN from whom the present family of BUTE is lineally descended.

66 IRAR i. e. IRISH. *As the native IRISH had suffer'd so much from the SCANDINAVIANS it is improbable they would apply for assistance to the Siol LOCHLIN na beum. We may therefore reasonably conclude that the People here mentioned were the descendants of those NORWEGIANS or OSTMEN, who long inhabited the eastern coast of IRELAND and founded some of its best towns. A. D. 1201 those OSTMEN or EASTERLINGS were still so considerable that, at a recognition taken of the diocese of LIMERICK, the arbitrators consisted of 12 ENGLISH, 12 IRISH, & 12 OSTMEN. Edw. I. gave GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, & JOHN GILMORYS, with other OSTMEN in the County of WATERFORD, peculiar pri-*

privileges; & by the rolls of EDW. II. they evidently subsisted, as a distinct people, during the reign of that prince.

71 KUMR-EYIAR i. e. the Islands of the CUMBRIANS, two small islands to the west of SCOTLAND.

76 SKIPA - FIORD in Islandic, and LOCH-LHONG, in Caelic, signifies the Bay of Ships.

— drogo. To avoid long, or dangerous circumnavigations, it was usual for the antients to draw their light canoes over isthmuses. Among the GREEKS such places were termed διολκοι i. e. dragging-places, and there was a very remarkable one near CORINTH. By the SCOTCH they were called TARBATS, from the Caelic tarn to draw, and baat a boat. There was a Tarbat between LOCH LOMOND and LOCH-LONG.

77 ALLAN & DOUGAL his brother were, I imagine, the sons of RUDRI (see the note on page 63.) This ALLAN we may suppose to be the same who, in Rymer's Fædera, is called „Alanus filius Rotherici“, & who A. D.



1284. was one of the Barons that engaged to support MARGARET of NORWAY's title to the crown of SCOTLAND. DUGAL was probably the predecessor of M'DOUGAL of DUN OLY i. e. OLAVE's tower. The place might receive this name, from having been the residence of OLAVE, the youngest Son of SOMERLED thane of ARGYLE.

79 LENNOX. ALWIN M'ARKEL, as appears from the Chartulary of GLASGOW, was created Earl of LEVNACH by MAOLCOLUIM III. A. D. 1153.

— Well inhabited. No doubt the neighbouring inhabitants retired to the isles of LOCH-LOMOND in times of danger.

90 Kerti-sveina, i. e. Inspectors of the Lights, who were to see that the NORWEGIAN palace was properly illuminated. The office corresponded exactly to the Canhowllyd of the WELSH Princes.

91 The SCOTCH. In the Fl. Ms. the NORWEGIANS are said to have entered the transport.

98 FERUS. probably FERGUS. In the Fl. Ms. he is called PETR, i. e. Peter.



Pages

- 99 Belt. *Knights at their creation were invested with belts ornamented with Gems. See Malmsb. Book 2. Chap. 6.*
- Cut it off &c.: *A quotation from GIRALDUS's account of the IRISH will both illustrate this passage, & the antient method of fighting. „Utuntur — securibus quoque amplis, fabrili diligentia optimè chalybatis, quas a Norwegiensibus & Oustmannis sunt mutuati. Unâ tantum manu, & non ambabus, securi percutiunt, pollice desuper manubrium in longum extenso ictu regente, a quo nec galea, caput, in comun erecta, nec reliquum corpus ferrea loricae tricatura tuetur. Unde & in nostris contigit temporibus totam militis coxam ferro utcumque fideliter vestitam, uno securis ictu præcisam fuisse, ex unâ equi parte coxâ cum tibiâ, ex alterâ verò, corpore cadente moribundo. Lapidés quoque pugillares, cum alia arma defecerint, hostibus in conflictu damnosissimos, præ alia gente promptius, & expeditius ad manum habent.*
- 103 NORDMÆRA, *a district of Norway.*
- 109 MELANZEY. *Fl. Ms. MELAGSEY perhaps the island of LAMLASH or ALISA.*



- 110 MYLAR-KALF, *Among the NORWEGIANS a small island adjoining to a greater was called its calf, as the calf of MULL, the calf of MAN &c.*
- 113 LGDA a subdivision of NORWAY.
- 114 YNGUA, one of HACO's predecessors.
— HVARF signifies an intervening ridge that intercepts the prospect — FARO-HEAD.
- GIA-FIORD. Fl. Ms. Goa-fiord.
- ST. SIMON & JUDE. Octobr. 28.
- 118 ASMUNDAR-VOGI i. e. Asmund's bay.
- 121 MEDALLAND, probably some harbour of the Mainland, one of the ORKNEYS.
- 123 SKALP EID, a cape of POMONA.
- 131 Festival of ST. LUCIA. Decemb. XIII.
- 139 SILA-VOG i. e. Herring bay.
— LAXA-VOG, i. e. Salmon bay.
— ST. BENEDICT's day. March XXI.
- 143 Sixty three. Here it must be observed that the NORWEGIAN year commenced March 25. So that, according to our reckoning, HACO died in March 1264.

The notes on "*Anecdotes of OLAVE the BLACK king of MAN, & the Princes of the SOMERLED family*" published, lately by the Editor, will illustrate a few other passages in this work.



